

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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Winter 2002

Volume 1 Number 3 \$15.00

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From Israel At
ANS Exhibition**



Orlando/New York City



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The Belzberg Collection will be on display at the FUN convention in Orlando, Jan. 6-11, followed by viewing in New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria, January 12-13. Full-color, enlargeable images of the leading rarities from the Belzberg collection are posted on the Heritage website, www.HeritageCoin.com.

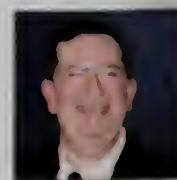
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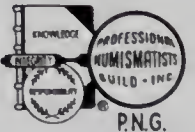
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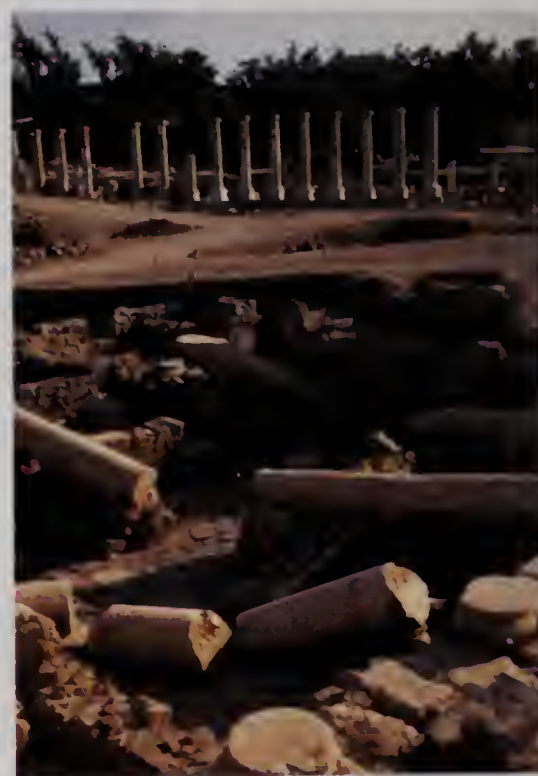
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Earth Quake Damage at Bet
She'an, Israel.

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Richard T. Nowitz/Corbis

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY M a g a z i n e

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Dear Members and Friends,

We at the ANS are proud to present to you our third issue of the ANS Magazine. Our cover story features the largest-ever gold hoard found in Israel, which will also be showcased as the first of a series of new short-term displays at our Federal Reserve Bank exhibition *Drachmas, Doubloons and Dollars: A History of Money*. The opening date of the gold hoard display, a joint ANS-Israel Antiquities Authority project, is January 14. I hope that you will have a chance to see this amazing hoard of over 700 gold coins, as well as some of the other artifacts that were found along with it.

It is with the generous help of the Bank, that we now have three separate cases for special, short-term displays. We hope that this space can be used to show ANS curators' research in progress, new acquisitions, travel exhibitions from other museums or ANS members' collections. If you have any ideas for future exhibits, please let us know. Since the opening in January 2002, our exhibition at the Fed has become quite popular, not only with those visiting New York City, but also with local school groups and even childrens' birthday parties!

Another item sure to make the Bank exhibit still more popular is the long-term loan of the 1933 Double Eagle, which sold at Sotheby's last July for a record sum of \$7,590,020. It will join the other extraordinary coins and objects on view, many of which, like this coin, are the centerpieces of great stories. We are most grateful to the anonymous owner of the 1933 Double Eagle for placing it on exhibition and thus making it available for everyone to enjoy and study.

This issue of the magazine contains a draft of the new ANS By-Laws proposed by the Governance Committee

and the Advisory Committee. Over the last few years, it has become apparent that the existing By-Laws needed to be updated and brought in line with similar institutions. As editor of the ANS Magazine I felt that it was important to print this rather long document, which should reach as many members as possible. Please take this opportunity to read through it and send your comments and suggestions to us.

We also welcome any other comments or letters, which we will publish. The next ANS Magazine will appear in the spring.

The ANS staff and I wish all of you all the best for the holidays and the New Year!

Yours truly,



Ute Wartenberg Kagan

Report on the ANS Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held on October 19 at Audubon Terrace. About 40 members attended the meeting, which was followed by a dinner at Keen's Steakhouse. The President, Treasurer and ANS staff were present and reported on the activities of the past year.

Donald Partrick, President of the Society, opened the meeting. In his short report, he reported on the progress of the new building renovation. Although he did not want to give a date for the move, he told the audience that the renovation was moving ahead and is the main agenda for next year.

ANS Treasurer Kenneth Edlow reported on the financial situation of the Society. The Society, along with the rest of the United States, has been adversely affected by the stock market, the world wide economy and political events. However, due to especially generous contributions to the Society's general operating fund, he estimated ending fiscal year 2002 with a small operating surplus.

A special concern remains the balances in several of the funds, which need the continued support of the Society's membership, Council and the public to increase contributions. The Unrestricted General Operating

fund, which funds the day-to-day activities of the Society; the U. S. Curator Fund, which provides funding for the U. S. Curator, and the Bass Computer Fund which pays for two staff positions, the ANS web-site, and general computer and information technology systems. He encouraged the membership to contribute generously to these funds and to the activities of the Society.

Regarding the New Century Fund, which covers the operations and renovations of the Society's New Building at 140 William Street, the fund balance is not as large as the Society would like, but it is expected that additional contributions will be forthcoming which will allow the Society to move forward with the renovation work and subsequent move.

The audited, detailed financial statements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, will be available in about a month. The statements will be posted on the Society's web-site and hard copies are available upon request from the ANS Business Manager (dodd@amnumsoc.org).

We are distributing a report from Wyper Capital Management covering our portfolio investments.

Regarding the operations for this current fiscal year, which began October 1, 2002, assuming that the contributions at least remain the same

as fiscal 2002, we expect to operate with a balanced budget in this current year.

Peter Tompa, Chairman of the Governance Committee, and Douglass Rohrman, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, presented an outline of the proposed Amended and Restated By-Laws, which would preserve the special character of the ANS while reflecting modern business practices for a not-for-profit organization (see New By-Laws for the ANS).

Ute Wartenberg Kagan, Executive Director, reported on the various events of last year. She thanked members for their contributions, which allowed the staff to carry out their work and fulfill the mission of the Society.

The curators (Peter van Alfen, Michael Bates, Elena Stolyarik, Sebastian Heath, and Robert Wilson Hoge) and the Librarian Francis Campbell gave accounts of last year's donations in illustrated slide talks.

At the meeting, the Nominating Committee for Councilors also reported its recommendation that five sitting councilors and one new candidate be elected to the Council. The following members of Council were duly elected:

New Member:

Emilio Ortiz was born in Havana,



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MEMBERS NEWS

Cuba and became a naturalized USA citizen in 1965. He became a coin collector at an early age when a roommate gave him, as a gift, his first coin while attending school in Pennington, N.J. During the early 1960's Mr. Ortiz pursued a banking career in New York and Texas, this experience lead him into the International Trading of Commercial Paper and in the late 1960's he was fully engaged in the steel arena as an International Steel Trader. Mr. Ortiz is President and CEO of Servimetal Inc., the largest steel processing service center in the Caribbean, based in Caguas, Puerto Rico. Mr. Ortiz is a Board Member of the American Red Cross and Committee member of the Puerto Rico Manufacturers Association. An avid researcher, he is a Life Member of the ANS, ANA, FUN and belongs to several other numismatic organizations. Mr. Ortiz has published and lectured on Cuban coinage and is presently working on a catalog of Colonial and Republican Latin American Cuartillas, as well as writing what could be the first comprehensive book on Cuban numismatics.

Sitting Members Confirmed Until 2005:

John Adams is Chairman/CEO of Adams, Harkness & Hill, Inc., an investment bank located in Boston specializing in emerging growth companies. He is a Fellow of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society, and a member of ANA, EAC, C4, NBS. His publications include *US Numismatic Literature* (2 vols.), *Indian Peace Medals of George III* and numerous articles. His numismatic specialties are historical medals and literature. He holds a BA from Princeton University (1957) and a MBA from Harvard Business School (1960).

Robert A. Kandel is of counsel to

the firm of Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler, LLP in New York City. His areas of experience include legislative and regulatory matters, real estate and general business matters. Having served as Commissioner of Economic Development for the City of New York, and other governmental posts, he is knowledgeable about governmental affairs. Mr. Kandel has counseled and represented many not-for-profit institutions including The Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, The Cooper Union for Arts and Science, The Sisters of Charity - Bayley Seton Hospital, The Hospital for Joint Diseases, Yale University and St. John's University among others. Mr. Kandel is interested in US coins, particularly the Lincoln cent. Mr. Kandel received his B.A. degree with honors in history from Williams College and his law degree from Columbia University School of Law.

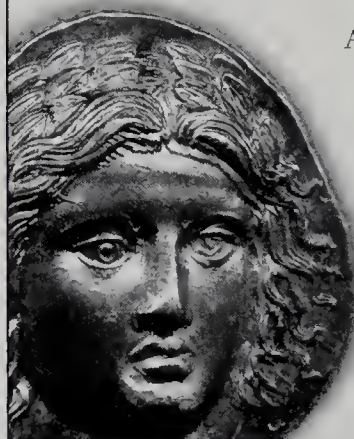
Clifford Mishler served as President of Krause Publications from 1991-2000. He joined that company as associate editor of *Numismatic News* in 1963. A serious coin collector since 1950, Mishler is the co-author of the *Standard Catalog of World Coins*, which is now out in its 30th annual edition. As a founding member of the Token and Medal Society, he served as Journal Editor (1964-68) and President (1976-78). He is also involved in the Numismatists of Wisconsin organization in numerous capacities. He is the recipient of many awards in the numismatic field, including the ANA Medal of Merit (1983), the Farran Zerbe Memorial Distinguished

Service Award (1984), the Life Time Achievement Award (1997) and the Numismatist of the Year (2002). He serves as a board member of the William R. Higgins, Jr. Foundation, which operates the Higgins Museum in Okoboji, Iowa. Mr. Mishler is a Life Fellow of the ANS, which he joined in 1958. He has served as a Councilor since 1997 and is a member of the Personnel Committee and the Governance Committee.

Peter Weiss is a hand surgeon and Professor at Brown Medical School. He serves on the Board of Directors of the RISD Museum of Art, the American Society for Surgery of the Hand, and Kinetikos Medical, Inc. and is an advisor to the Corporation Committee for Biomedical Affairs at Brown University and to DePuy, Inc., a Johnson & Johnson company. He also serves as Editor-in-Chief of the

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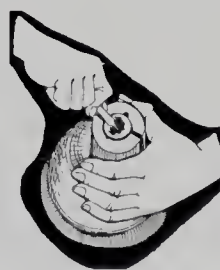
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Journal of the American Society for Surgery of the Hand. He is an active collector of ancient Greek coins and has authored several articles on various numismatic aspects.

Peter Tompa is a partner with the international law firm of McDermott, Will & Emery in Washington D.C., where he specializes in complex environmental insurance coverage litigation. He has represented numismatic trade associations before the U.S. Department of State Cultural Property Advisory Committee and has conducted lobbying activities related to the free trade of ancient coins. He frequently reports on these issues in numismatic publications. As a collector, he is primarily interested in ancient Greek and Roman coins. He holds a B.S.F.S. from Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and a J.D. from Washington College of Law, American University. He has been a member of the ANS Council since 1999 and is Chairman of the ANS Governance Committee.

Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee Welcomes Two New Members

Washington - The United States Mint is pleased to announce that Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill has appointed two new members to the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee (CCCAC)

The Secretary has selected Dr. Ute Wartenberg Kagan as being specially qualified to serve on the CCCAC by reason of her experience in numismatic collection curation and numismatics. Dr. Wartenberg will bring a wealth of experience and knowledge to the Committee. Dr. Wartenberg, who currently serves as the Executive Director of the American Numismatic Society, was previously Assistant Director of the American

Numismatic Society, and Assistant Keeper at the British Museum (Curator of Greek Coins). A Rhodes Scholar, Dr. Wartenberg earned both her M.A. and Ph.D. (Classical Greek Literature) at Oxford University.

The Secretary also has selected Ms. Connie Matsui to serve as one of the Committee's three members who represent the interest of the general public.

In addition to currently serving as National President of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, Ms. Matsui is Senior Vice President of IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corporation, located in San Diego, California. Prior to her position with IDEC, Ms. Matsui served as Vice President and Manager of Employee Relations and Communications at Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, California. Ms. Matsui, who received her M.B.A. in Marketing and Finance from Stanford University, possesses the broad and varied experience and knowledge to serve as one of the American public's voices on the CCCAC.

"I congratulate the newest members of the CCCAC on their important appointments," said United States Mint Director Henrietta Holsman Fore. "We look forward to working with this new group whose combined experience can bring a fresh perspective to the Nation's commemorative coin programs."

Established in 1993, the CCCAC identifies and designates events, persons, or places the Committee recommends be commemorated by the issuance of commemorative coins, and makes recommendations with respect to the mintage level for any commemorative coin recommended. The Committee also reviews and comments on proposed designs for commemorative coins and quarter-dollar coins issued under the 50 State Quarters Program.

Membership consists of seven vot-

ing members appointed to 4-year terms by the Secretary of the Treasury. Three members are appointed from among individuals specially qualified to serve by reason of their education, training or experience in art, art history, museum or numismatic collection curation, or numismatics. Three members are appointed from among individuals who will represent the interest of the general public. One member is appointed from officers or employees of the United States Mint to represent the interest of the general public. One member is appointed from officers or employees of the United States Mint to represent the interest of the Mint.

The Committee is subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The United States Mint is responsible for providing the necessary support services for the Committee. Committee members are not paid for their time or services but, consistent with Federal Travel Regulations, members are reimbursed for their travel and lodging expenses to attend approximately two meetings each year.

ANS Awarded City Funding

For the first time in the history of the ANS, the Society has been included in the City of New York's art budget to receive funds in the amount of \$85,000. This is an extraordinary accomplishment for the Society. The allocation was determined after extensive meetings and hearings with the City, in a year of vast budget cuts. The allocation exemplifies the interest and goodwill the City has towards the ANS and to the establishment of the Museum of Money on Wall Street. The funds are to be used specifically for the ANS library in the new building located at 140 William Street in Manhattan. This is very

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COAC PLANNED: "Our Nation's Coinages: Varied Origins"

The next Coinage of the Americas Conference (COAC) is currently being planned for late Spring, 2003. It will be held at the building on Audubon Terrace in New York City. Members will receive announcements once the program has been finalized. Potential contributors and participants are still invited to contact this event's coordinator, Robert Wilson Hoge, the Society's Curator of American Coins and Currency, for information and to schedule presentations at hoge@amnumsoc.org or 212 234-3130 x 226.

Each presentation should be capable of being given as a lecture of roughly one half hour in length. It should also be prepared as a formal, publishable article suitable for inclusion in the COAC Proceedings series volume which will follow the conference. The present working title for the conference is "Our Nation's Coinages: Varied Origins." Its concept is to take a generic look at the coinages of the Colonial period made both in and for the Americas—British, Spanish, French, Dutch—as well as other homeland issues, which circulated in the colonies or influenced their economies. An interdisciplinary approach may draw together scholars and enthusiasts from different specializations in a fruitful manner. Some possible topics could include the following:

- American Archaeological finds and reports.
- Discoveries and observations in Spanish mint productions, México, El Perú, etc.
- Colonial varieties recently identified
- Documentation of colonial com-

mercial activities.

- Numismatic interpretation of shipwrecks.

The previous COAC on the Caribbean Coins and Currency is now being prepared for printing. The ANS hopes to make it available some time in 2003.

The American Numismatic Society 2003 Graduate Seminar

The ANS will be holding its Fiftieth Graduate Seminar in Numismatics at the Audubon Terrace. Visiting professor will be Dr. François de Callataÿ, Curator at the Bibliothèque Royale Albert in Brussels. The seven week seminar will run from June 9 through July 25. The purpose of the seminar

is to familiarize its students with numismatic methodology and scholarship and to provide them with an understanding of the contributions made by numismatics to other fields of study. Students will also gain extensive practical experience working with coins and other objects and will have use of the Society's comprehensive library resources.

The seminar is an intensive program of study including lectures and seminars conducted by specialists in various fields, preparation and oral delivery of a research paper on a topic, and handling of the ANS coins relating to that topic. Curatorial staff and other experts from this country and abroad will participate in the seminar.

Applications are accepted from students of demonstrated competence who will have completed at least one



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AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

MEMBERS NEWS

year of graduate work in history, classical studies, economic history, or other related fields. Applications are also encouraged from junior faculty members with an advanced degree in one of these fields.

The Society will be accepting six seminar students. Stipends of \$2,500 are available to qualified applicants who are citizens or permanent residents of the United States or Canada. The Society will also provide round-trip travel fare from each student's home institution.

Applications are also accepted from outstanding students from foreign institutions who have completed at least one year of graduate work and are able to demonstrate fluency in English. No financial aid is offered.

Information and application forms may be obtained from the American

Numismatic Society, Graduate Seminar, 155th Street and Broadway, New York, NY 10032 or via email from info@amnumsoc.org. Applications can also be downloaded from our website at <http://www.amnumsoc.org>.

The deadline for all applications is March 1, 2003

Michael Crawford Receives The 2002 Huntington Medal

Michael Crawford, the distinguished ancient historian and numismatist, will receive the Huntington Medal for the year 2002. The medal will be awarded to Professor Crawford at the Annual Gala Dinner in New York on January 14. The night before, on Monday, January 13 at the Harvard Club Professor

Crawford will present his new research on the Diocletian price edict in a paper entitled "Diocletian and the wages of sin." The Huntington Committee, under Chairman Jere Bacharach, selected Crawford from a pool of distinguished scholars. The members of the committee particularly commented on Crawford's outstanding achievements in the field of Roman Republican Coinage.

Crawford is a professor of ancient history in the Department of History at University College, London in England. His works on numismatics include one of the foremost standard works in numismatics, *Roman Republican Coinage*, published in 1974. Other works in this area are his *Roman Republican Coin Hoards* (1969) and *Coinage and Money under the Roman Republic: Italy and*

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the Mediterranean Economy (1989) as well as numerous articles.

In recent years his research has moved into other areas of ancient history. He now works on the history of ancient Italy and Roman law, as well as the Renaissance, where his interests lie in the beginnings of epigraphy and archaeology as sciences. Currently he is working on a book on the relations between Italy and Rome from the fourth century B.C. to Augustus. Another recent work, his *Roman Statutes*, a corpus of legislation passed through the Roman assemblies, "will underlie all future work in Roman legal history" as a reviewer in the *Journal of Roman Studies* portends.

Crawford is currently the Director of the *Projet Volterra*, a collaborative project with the *Ecole Française de Rome* on late Roman law, and he is also collaborating in the publication of the *Paper Museum of Cassiano dal Pozzo* in the *Royal Collections* in England. As a field archaeologist, Crawford has excavated at *Fregellae*, in *Liguria*, and at *Veleia*, and currently directs the *San Martino Project* in *Piedmont*.

ANS Conference on The Heritage of Sasanian Iran: Dinars, Drahms and Coppers of the Sasanian and early Muslim Periods

Sasanian coins and their subsequent Muslim, Dabuyid and Hunnic imitations formed an important part of the monetary systems of late antique and early medieval Iran. Late Sasanian coins became the pre-eminent silver coinage in the Near East during this period. The early Muslims in Iran and dynasts of northern and eastern Iran later copied the main outlines of these coins while creating distinct provincial and regional coinages.

The coins today represent documents of social, political and economic life at a time of great cultural efflorescence as well as social and political change.

The conference invites papers treating any aspect of Sasanian and early Muslim coins of Iran as artifacts of civilization and culture. The topics of

papers may be numismatic, historical or art historical. They may examine problems in the reading and interpretation of the Pahlavi and Arabic legends or the iconography, the representation of sovereignty, Zoroastrianism and Islam, or the production, use and regulation of these coinages.

The conference will also feature a

The American Numismatic Society's

Annual Dinner Gala

January 14 2003

6:30pm - Opening Reception and Private Viewing
of the *Byzantine Gold Hoard* from the ancient city of
Bet She'an, Israel, at the *Federal Reserve Bank*
of New York

8:00pm - Gala Dinner with the Presentation of the
Huntington Award to *Michael Crawford*

For further information please contact: Juliette Pelletier at (212) 234-3130 ext.243
or pelletier@amnumsoc.org

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MEMBERS NEWS

workshop in reading the Pahlavi legends on these coins and a roundtable for the discussion of issues of common interest and coins if anyone wishes to bring them in.

The conference will take place June 19-20, 2003 and is co-sponsored by The Center for Iranian Studies at Columbia University and the ANS. Queries and abstracts should be sent by e-mail to Dr. Stuart D. Sears at sears@aucegypt.edu or Dr. Michael L. Bates at bates@amnumsoc.org or by mail to: Dr. Stuart D. Sears, The American University in Cairo, Department of Arabic Studies, Box 2511, Cairo, Egypt 11511. Communications by e-mail are preferred. Abstracts must be submitted by March 1, 2003.

ANS Contributions

June 1, 2002 – October 15, 2002

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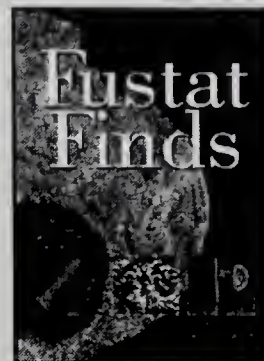
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This intriguing new book chronicles and documents the collection of rare artifacts found at al-Fustat, the site of the first Muslim conquest of Egypt in the 7th century and the heart of Cairo for centuries thereafter.

Edited by Dr. Jere Bacharach, a professor of history at the University of Washington history professor, *Fustat Finds* details how from the 1950s, Dr. Henri Amin Awad, a prominent Egyptian physician, amassed his collection of artifacts from indigent medical patients in lieu of payment for his services.

Over the years, he built up an extraordinary and important collection of artifacts. The ten studies in this volume cover beads, bone, coins, glass weights and vessel stamps, medical instruments, medical prescriptions, metal objects, and textiles. These artifacts, totaling some 3,000 pieces, have been donated to various universities and museums by Dr. Awad, making them available for public viewing and scholarly research.

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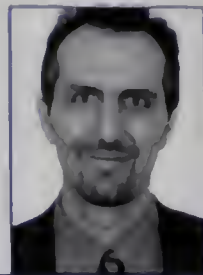
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Three Samaritan Obols

While Haim Gitler of the Israel Museum was our visiting scholar during the Summer Seminar, Dr. Jay Galst invited the two of us to spend a morning viewing portions of his extensive collection of ancient Judean and Near Eastern coins. As a further token of his hospitality, Dr. Galst presented us both with three Samaritan obols

each to add to the cabinets of the ANS and Israel Museum. As part of the hoard of Samaritan coins that came to light a number of years ago, the coins have been well published, notably in Y. Meshorer and S. Qedar's *Samaritan Coinage* (Jerusalem 1999), and are an important gift to the collection. These small, crudely produced imitations of the famous Athenian owl are significant not only because they were among the very first coins minted in the Levant, but also for what they can tell us about fourth century B.C. Levantine societies and economies. It has long been argued that the reason the Athenian owl was so widely imitated in the east was because of



the reputation the coins had acquired there as "good money." But as the Samaritan coins and many of the related Philisto-Arabian types show, the owl was not always faithfully copied. New indigenous elements

and legends were added to the basic design, or the design itself was rearranged and recomposed. In some cases, for example, an Athenian owl reverse might be mated to a Sidonian galley obverse, an Egyptianizing Bes, or the facing head Apollo types (which in turn were imitating those from Tarsus, which were imitating those of Kimon's Arethusa from Syracuse in Sicily). Is it possible to detect in some of these Samaritan and Philisto-Arabian combinations, manipulations, and imitations of imitations a playful response to the overly serious business of monetary design? The Semitic textual evidence that we possess from the Persian period Levant (6-4th c. B.C.), mostly a handful of Old Testament books and ostraca, are almost all quite serious in nature. Perhaps these coins provide the only



clues to the more light-hearted side of the cultures in ancient Samaria and Philistia, clues that are lacking in our other sources.

It is also significant, from an economic prospective, that far more small denominations of these types of coins have

been found than large denominations. The evidence would seem to suggest that from the outset there was greater concern for providing coinage that was geared more towards small daily transactions than large budget purchases. Generally, this seems to have been the case in Samaria, Judea, and to a lesser extent in Philistia, a situation which stands in stark contrast to that in neighboring Phoenicia and satrapal Egypt, where monetary systems employing a broad range of silver and even bronze denominations were used. An easy explanation for this is not to be found; but it does, nevertheless, signal a degree of administrative and monetary sophistication which the coins themselves, because of their sometimes rough stylistic appearance, do not immediately reveal.

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Byzantine Gold Hoard Comes To ANS Exhibit

At The Federal Reserve Bank of New York

P A M A L A P L U M M E R - W R I G H T

On January 14, 2003, The American Numismatic Society in conjunction with the Israel Antiquities Authority will open the exhibition *Gold from Israel. A Hoard of Byzantine Solidi from Bet She'an* (see feature article).

The special travel exhibition will be on view at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York until May 15, 2002. Coins and other objects uncovered in the excavations will be shown along with the ANS existing exhibition, *Drachmas, Doubloons and Dollars: The History Of Money*.

During salvage excavations carried out by the Israel Antiquities Authority a pot containing 751 Byzantine gold coins was uncovered under the floor of a residential house in a complex in the Jordan Valley, Israel. The housing complex dates to the Umayyad period. This is the largest gold hoard from this period ever published, with an approximate weight of 3.4 kg of gold. The gold hoard will be installed in a new special exhibition area. It was previously shown at the Field Museum in Chicago and will open in the early summer at the San Francisco Museum of Art.

The cases that are being built for the exhibition will remain part of the ANS/Fed installation. The ANS plans to use them for further special exhibitions, such as traveling shows from other museums or presenting research of ANS staff. Furthermore, the ANS hopes to make them available for ANS members' exhibitions. This creates a highly desirable opportunity for ANS members to have the



The exhibition of the Byzantine Gold Hoard at the Field Museum in Chicago

access and opportunity to exhibit their unique collections of books, coins, medals and other numismatic objects. Any member interested in this plan should contact Pamala Plummer-Wright, the Director of Development.

You can see *Gold from Israel. A Hoard of Byzantine Solidi from Bet She'an* at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 33 Liberty Street, New York City, from Monday through Friday, 10 am to 4 pm, free of charge.

ANSM

A Byzantine Gold Hoard From Bet She'an

GABRIELA BIJOVSKY

(ISRAEL ANTIQUITIES AUTHORITY)

TIn October 1998, a hoard of Byzantine gold coins was discovered in Bet She'an, Israel, during salvage excavations carried out by Ofer Syon, on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority.

The ancient city of Bet She'an—Nysa-Scythopolis—is located in the Jordan Valley, which extends from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea.



This hot but very fertile region, located about 180 meters below sea level, was strategically situated on a number of routes connecting the Levantine coast and Jerusalem with Syria and Mesopotamia.

From the Early Bronze Age, Bet She'an was an important city in the region. By the Early Roman period, the town was the leading member of a league of ten Hellenized cities



An overview of the excavation of the southern area of Bet She'an where the hoard was found.

known as the Decapolis. At the beginning of the fifth century CE, Bet She'an-Scythopolis became the capital of the province Palaestina Secunda. After the Arab conquest around 635 CE, the region became the province Jund al-Urdunn, and its capital was no longer Bet She'an-Scythopolis but Tiberias, approximately 30 kilometers to the north. The city was completely destroyed by an earthquake on January 18, 749 CE, and never recovered its former magnificence.

Bet She'an has been the subject of several archaeological programs since the 1920s. Comprehensive excavations recommenced in Bet

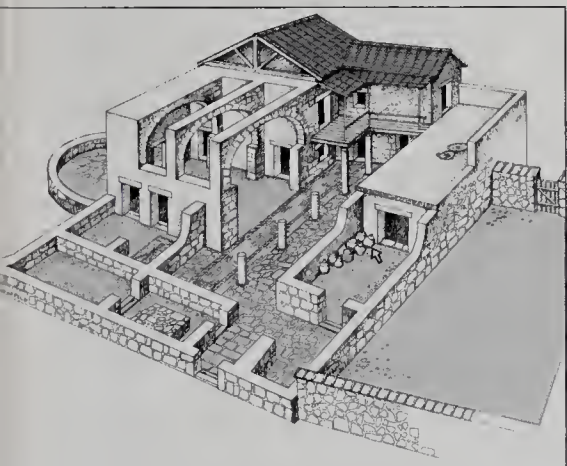
She'an in 1986, on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. These excavations were concentrated in the area just south of the tell, where the civic center of the Roman and Byzantine periods was found. Additional archaeological evidence comes from other parts of the city, though, mostly from the southern neighborhoods, such as the location where our gold hoard was found. The site is located on the eastern side of the Tiberias-Jericho road, at the top of the slope descending toward the Jordan river. At the end of the Byzantine period this area was outside the city walls. Under the rule of



The hoard was found in a housing area of Bet She-an. This photograph shows the hoard in its pot during excavation.

the Umayyad caliphs—the Arab dynasty that ruled in the second half of the seventh and first half of the eighth centuries—this southeastern neighborhood continued to grow but remained unfortified.

A complex of residential dwellings was built on the site during the Byzantine and Umayyad periods. The complex was apparently destroyed by the earthquake in 749 CE. The gold hoard was found in the corner of a



Reconstructed view of the house. The arrow points to the findspot of the hoard.

courtyard in one of the buildings, beneath a floor upon which a group of jars stood. Hidden within a small cooking pot were 751 gold coins. Even though the pot itself is characteristic of the Umayyad period, no Islamic coins were included in the hoard. All the coins are Byzantine solidi, the standard gold coin of the

early Byzantine empire, minted in Constantinople during the seventh century CE. The dates of the coins cover a period of seventy years, ranging from 610 to 681 CE. Four emper-



Solidus of Phocas (602–610 CE)

ors who ruled during that time are represented: Phocas (602–610 CE, 95



Solidus of Heraclius (610–641 CE)

coins), Heraclius (610–641 CE, 382 coins), Constans II (641–668 CE, 219 coins) and Constantine IV (668–685 CE, 55 coins). It was near the end of the reign of Heraclius, circa 635 CE,



Solidus of Constans II (641–668 CE)



Solidus of Constantine IV (668–685CE)

when the Arab conquest took place, suggesting that at least some of the coins in the hoard arrived in the region before this event, and that a significant number arrived afterwards. The Bet She'an hoard is apparently representative of the currency of the transitional period known as Arab-Byzantine, indicating that, monetarily at least, the conversion from one culture to the other was in fact gradual.

The hoard shows an uninterrupted chronological sequence. The latest issues of Constantine IV in the hoard, dated to the period 674–681 CE, help us to date its deposition. The hoard was probably buried after the early 80's of the seventh century—namely, during the unstable decade preceding the monetary reform of caliph 'Abd al-Malik in 696/697 CE, when the use of Byzantine money was finally prohibited.

Our find is the largest gold hoard from the seventh CE century found in an archaeological excavation, with an approximate weight of 3,400 grams of gold. As in most hoards dated to the seventh century, the bulk of the



coins were minted under Heraclius. This is quite comprehensible, since the Arab conquest would have reduced the influx of later Byzantine gold coinage into the region. As a result, solidi of Heraclius remained in circulation for much longer in Syria and Palestine than in other parts of the Byzantine empire, where old coins were regularly withdrawn from circulation and reminted with the image of the current emperor. Coins of Constans II are the second largest group in the Bet She'an hoard. Their numbers increase in the second half of his reign. The fifty-five coins of Constantine IV discovered in the hoard constitute the greatest number of gold coins of this ruler ever published from hoards in the region. Only his first two issues were found in the hoard. The latest coins in the hoard therefore date to 681 CE.

The iconography of Byzantine solidi of the seventh century is quite consistent. The obverse (front side) is dedicated to the image of the emperor and includes his name. The emperor is depicted with or without his sons, as associated successors. Until the reign of Phocas a standing angel appears on the reverse (rear side), with the inscription VICTORIA AVG ("Victory of the Emperor"). This is followed by a final letter, called the officina, probably indicating the workshop or serial issue. Below, a short abbreviation appears: CONOB, a combination of the mint-name

"Constantinople", and the term obrizum, which means "refined gold". From the time of Heraclius on, a new reverse type was introduced: a cross on three steps. This remained the most common type during the rest of the seventh century. More types of reverse compositions are known from the reigns of Constans II and Constantine IV. Solidi bear no dates, but the physical changes in the portraiture of the royal family allow numismatists to arrange the whole series of solidi in chronological order.

A metrological study of the coins in the hoard enables us to learn about the monetary standards in use in the region. The average weight of the solidi in the hoard is 4.37 grams. This is the predominant standard in other hoards from the region, which is lower than the official Byzantine solidus of 24 carats (4.55 grams). The weight reduction is actually a consequence of the historical circumstances: the older solidi that remained in circulation after the Arab conquest gradually lost part of their weight as result of prolonged use. In 696/697 CE, the monetary reform of caliph 'Abd al-Malik established the weight of the new gold coin, the dinar, at 4.25 grams. It seems likely that the weight of the new Arab dinar did not follow the theoretical weight of the Byzantine solidus, which was much heavier. Rather, it followed the reduced average weight of those Byzantine solidi circulating locally.



The "Standing Caliph" dinar, issued by the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik in 694/5. It weighs 4.461g. The standing Caliph echoes the standing figures of the imperial family shown on the Byzantine solidus, and the modified cross is a clear adaptation of the Byzantine symbol (ANS Collection specimen).

such as those from the Bet She'an hoard.

A most striking phenomenon in coins from the hoard is the prevalence of graffiti. Many of these marks are random incisions, yet others represent symbols, monograms, and letters that sometimes form short words. Graffiti occur more frequently in hoards deposited during the second half of the seventh century, although they are hardly ever noticed. Apparently it was a local or provincial practice. An outstanding 35 percent of the solidi in the Bet She'an hoard bear graffiti. They appear over the whole range of coin types, but a higher concentration appear on coins of Phocas—the earliest in the hoard. Only five solidi of the latest emperor, Constantine IV, bear graffiti. The decrease in frequency possibly indicates that this practice was more pop-



Dinar of Caliph 'Abd al-Malik on the new weight standard of 4.25g and with Arabic inscriptions but excluding any graven images and thus following this Islamic tradition (ANS Collection specimen).

ular during the reigns of Phocas and Heraclius. Graffiti could, on the other hand, be a result of prolonged circulation: many solidi of Phocas and

Heraclius bear graffiti over worn inscriptions, suggesting that they were incised much later than their date of issue. Therefore, older solidi that remained in circulation after the Arab conquest, were most probably preferred for graffiti, rather than the contemporary coins. The placement of the graffiti on the solidi depends on the coin type. The majority appear on the reverse side. Most interesting is a group of solidi that bear graffiti with still-undeciphered Arabic inscriptions. This phenomenon constitutes important evidence for the use of Byzantine gold by the Arab population, and emphasizes the local character of this practice. Graffiti were most probably personal marks of individual owners or of money-changers and merchants. Alternatively, they may be considered to have been aids to counting and reckoning.

The importance of a hoard depends on understanding the circumstances and date of its deposition. When and why was the hoard deposited? No doubt this hoard was buried intentionally, but the specific circumstances of deposition remain a mystery. It seems most likely that the hoard was buried for fear of official confiscation. We suggest that the hoard was deposited during the first decade of 'Abd al-Malik's rule, or



Many of the coins in this hoards bear graffiti such as this example.

possibly as an immediate reaction to his monetary reform. During the whole period preceding 'Abd al-Malik's reform, the Arabs were compelled to pay an annual tribute to the Byzantines (365,000 solidi), demanded in bonafide Byzantine gold. The coins could easily have been confiscated from the considerable numbers of Byzantine gold coins that were still in hands of the local population in Syria and Palestine, such as the Bet

She'an hoard. This is in fact a good reason for the concealment of our hoard, as well as other similar hoards. Interestingly, the number of contemporary hoards of solidi discovered in Syria, Israel and Jordan increases towards the end of the seventh century. The Bet She'an hoard could have been deposited either before or immediately after 696/697 CE, when the monetary reform by 'Abd al-Malik took place. The use of

Byzantine currency was then prohibited, and its official retrieval by the central treasury was ordered for remelting.

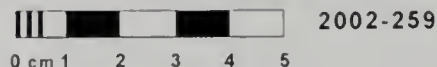
In sum, hoards such as Bet She'an clearly show that even after the Arab conquest, Byzantine gold continued to circulate until the days of 'Abd al-Malik's reform. They give testimony to the extensive use of Byzantine money by the local population during this transitional period.

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Sixth To Seventh Century Juglet, Bowl, And Oil-Lamps From Bet She'an



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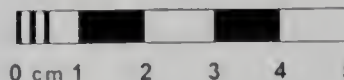
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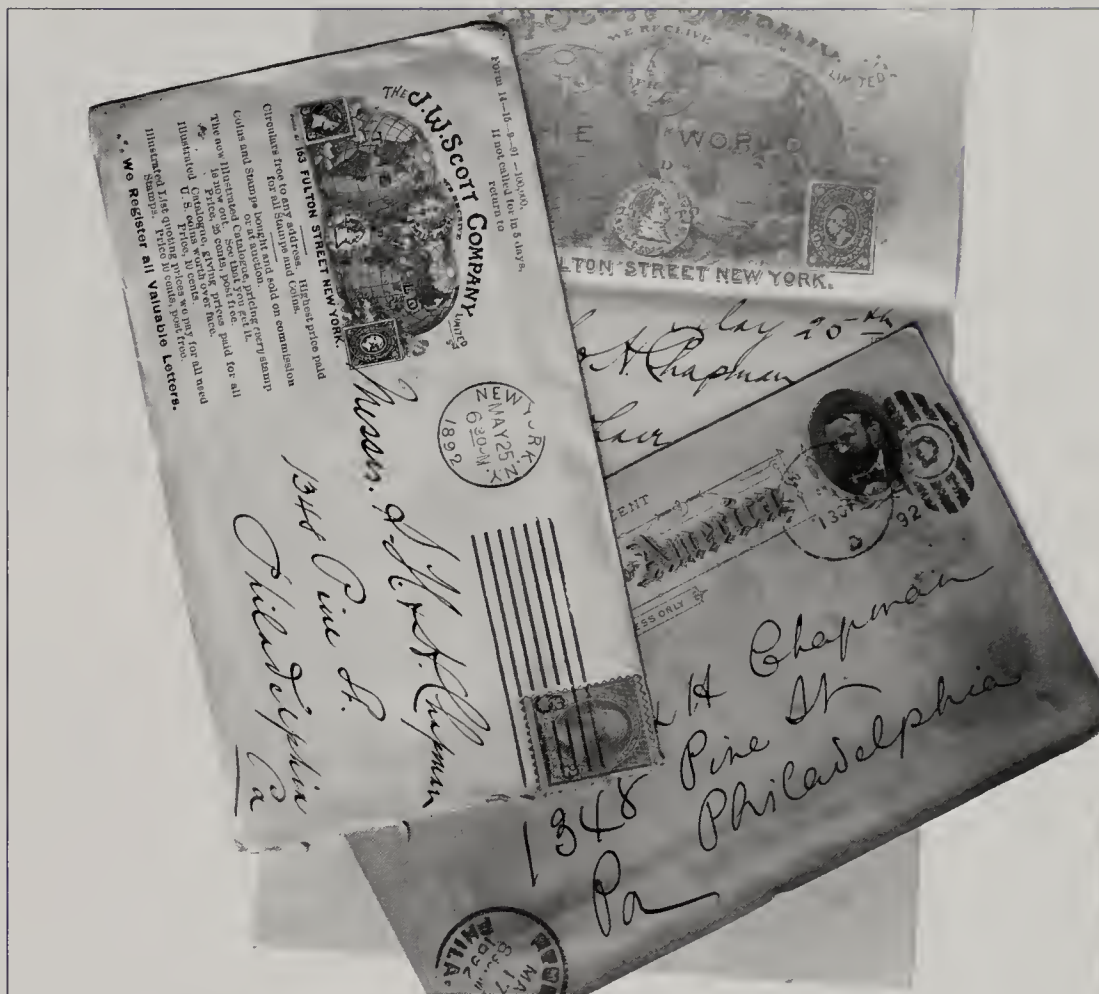


Library Acquires Chapman Archive

Through a generous donation from the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Chapman Judson, the Library has received a substantial quantity of the correspondence and other papers of the coin auction firm run by Henry and Samuel Hudson Chapman, which began operations in 1879. As a partnership, the Chapman brothers conducted some 83 sales over a 24-year period. In 1906, they decided to dissolve the partnership. Samuel Hudson continued his proprietorship until retiring in 1929. Henry carried on until his death in 1935. Among the great collections sold by the Chapmans were those of Thomas Warner, John G. Mills, Thomas Cleneay, Edward Maris, Harlan P. Smith, William F. Gable, George H. Earle, W. H. Hunter, John Story Jenks, Charles I. Bushnell, Mathew A. Stickney, Andrew C. Zabriskie, Elisha Turner, and Allison W. Jackman.

With very few exceptions, Chapman catalogs are renowned for the precision and reliability of their descriptions. Of the plated sales, the first twelve employ the artotype or phototype process. Examples are found in the catalogue of the Cleneay sale held in 1890. Beginning with the Mills sale in 1904, Samuel Hudson pioneered the use of photographic plates printed from glass negatives.

Although Edward Cogan was the first full-time coin dealer in the United States, Samuel Hudson and Henry Chapman are considered this country's first career numismatists. The Library has had the good fortune to acquire a number of the firm's bid books over the years. Henry's bid books reveal the names of those for whom he was bidding and many



Chapman correspondence donated by the Estate of Henrietta Chapman Judson.



Chapman correspondence donated by the Estate of Henrietta Chapman Judson.

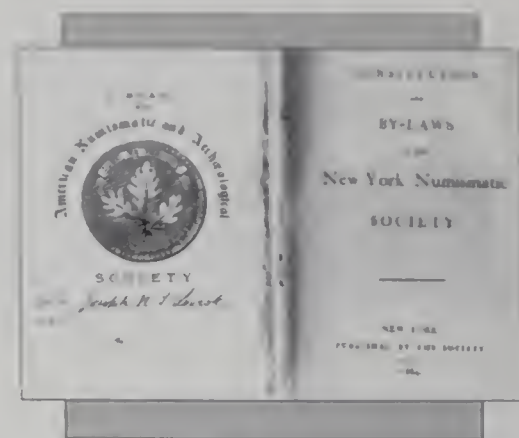
other details of the business. By combining the information found in the bid books with that to be found in the recently acquired correspondence, one should be able to construct a fair-



The Chapman brothers at the sale of the Lyman collection Henry Chapman (2nd from left) - Samuel H. Chapman (right foreground).

ly detailed history of the firm's activity and the interaction between the Chapmans and the major collectors of the period.

New By-Laws For The ANS: Draft For Comments From Fellows And Associate Members



For the last year the ANS Advisory Committee has been working on new by-laws. The following report has been submitted to the Fellows by the Committee's Chairman Douglass F. Rohrman, and the Chairman of the Governance Committee, Council member Peter K. Tompa. The editor of the ANS Magazine has decided to print the full text of the draft of the By-Laws to share this information with all members.

To: ANS Fellows and Associate Members

From: Douglass F. Rohrman, Chairman, ANS Advisory Committee; and Peter K. Tompa, Councilor and Chairman of the Governance Committee.

Re: Proposed ANS By-Law Changes October 19, 2002

1. Background.

The ANS Advisory Committee, the ANS Council and many of our colleagues and volunteers have worked for about a year on updating and revising the By-Laws and Constitution of ANS into a restated set of By-Laws.

The Council and Committee present them for your consideration and recommend their adoption.

2. Why New By-Laws?

First, A cursory glance at headlines makes clear that a new era has dawned in corporate governance. Numerous public revelations in the past two years of poor management and abuse of fiduciary duties among for-profit corporate organizations suggest the necessity of periodic reviews of not-for-profit governance procedures as well. Even without

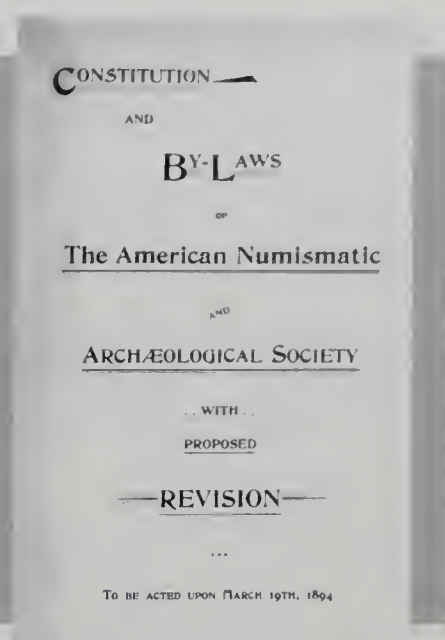
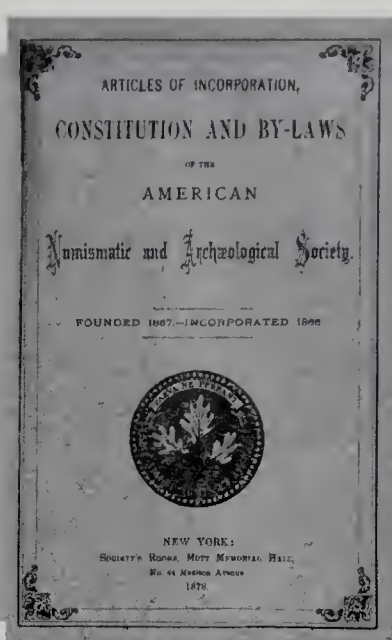
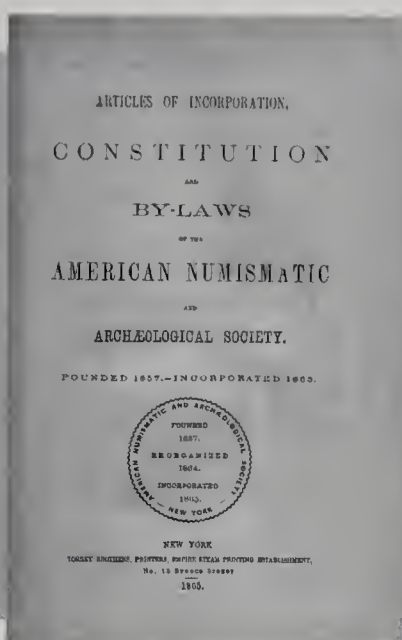
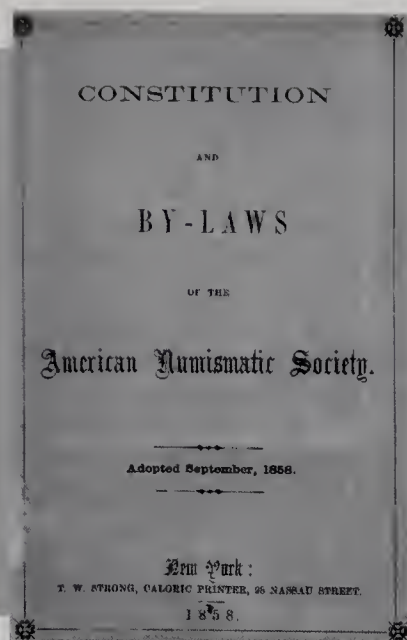
these developments, the Council decided in 2001 that ANS, not unlike other organizations, must undertake an objective review of the way it does its formal business. The law requires strict adherence to fiduciary duties of those you choose to govern your Society. The rules that define, in part, those fiduciary duties should be set forth clearly in the By-Laws. Your Advisory Committee and Council seek to define the ground rules more clearly, more effectively and pragmatically. This new document updates ANS corporate governance, without making revolutionary changes to the rights and obligations of the old By-Laws and Constitution. The new By-Law draft deletes many relatively unimportant details, such as hours of opening, dollar amounts for dues, and procedural rules some of which were last considered in 1907, and concentrates on effective, fair and open governance in light of 21st Century issues.

Second, ANS Fellows have questioned the procedures by which ANS is governed. The ANS Advisory Committee and Council engaged in hours of discussion and debate in the past year that have led to many compromises in crafting a new By-Law

system by which ANS can be governed more pragmatically and effectively.

Third, no longer will one have to review two documents to determine ANS governance. Technically, the use of two, sometimes contradictory, documents, much of which were derived from 19th century drafts, is no longer pertinent to the challenges facing ANS in the 21st century.

Fourth, and perhaps most important, ANS has been in various stages of crisis for the last few years. This is a volunteer organization with a fabulous heritage in its collections and library. ANS relies on support from many people. Those volunteers support the Society in a variety of ways: financially, in numismatic expertise, and business acumen. While there are excellent prognostications for a strong future, the Society can no longer rely on the generosity of a few persons for support. These new By-Laws allow for not only accountability and responsible, systematic, governance, but also, flexibility in governance and procedures in which the best volunteers and supporters may be recruited and called on for advice and expertise. The By-Laws allow for new volunteers to come from a vari-



ety of sources. The language allows the best means for realization of the most important governance goal, the ANS Long-Range Plan. That ambitious Plan must have the best leaders now and in the future if the Society is to enhance and grow curatorial positions and collections, enhance, grow and continue to modernize the library, full operation of an ANS website, ANS educational activities and publications, and establish new home for ANS and a new, fully accredited public museum facility. By-Law changes are not a panacea. Hard-working Officers, Trustees and other volunteers, Fellows, and Associate Members and the ANS Committees must assist the Executive Director, Curatorial and Library staff and work on tasks that implement the Long-Range Plan and Society events with the best possible set of rules that define those onerous duties.

3. What We Are Asking Fellows to Do From Here. We ask that each Fellow review the By-Law draft before you. We urge and welcome your thoughts and critiques. Please comment directly to Peter Tompa, the Chairman of the Council Governance Committee [ptompa@mwe.com] and Doug Rohrman, the Chairman of the ANS Advisory Committee [drohrman@lordbissell.com], (see addresses below) with copies to Ute Wartenberg Kagan at the ANS. Your comments should be received, at the very latest, by January 3, 2003 to be collected, reviewed and considered

by the Advisory Committee in January 16, 2003 at its meeting in New York. Thereafter, if further amendments are recommended, such language may be considered by the Council for a final recommendation to the Fellows. The plan is to present the By-Laws for adoption, and simultaneous restatement of the old Constitution and By-Laws by the Fellows at a special meeting in 2003.

4. Highlights in the New By-Law Draft. We call to your attention several significant changes for your review and understanding.

- a. the definition of Fellow (never before defined): Art. III(1);
- b. increase in the number of Fellows from 200 to 225: Art III(1);
- c. creation of a class of Honorary Life Fellows: Art III(7);
- d. a Board of Trustees replaces the present Council: Art V (1-2);
- e. Associate Members as well as Fellows can serve as Trustees [as long as they have characteristics set forth in Art III (1)]: Art V(2);
- f. certain terms limits and a hiatus period is set for Trustees and certain conflicts of interest are under the jurisdiction of the Board, with recusal of the interested party: Art V(2) and (9);
- g. the Executive Director sits ex-officio without a vote on the Board and most committees: Art. V (2);
- h. the Executive Committee is given new powers, with checks and balances: Art V(11);
- i. the Nominating and Governance Committee is given new powers for

the orderly nomination and election of Fellows, Trustees and Officers, with certain checks and balances, and consideration of nominees' qualifications and characteristics, including those in Art III(1): Art V (12);

j. non-Trustees are allowed to serve on certain ANS operational committees: Art VII(1) [the Advisory Committee will begin reviewing a plan of revitalization of ANS committees to provide meaningful forums for focused scholarly emphasis];

k. the Executive Director is delegated staff authority, except in certain key head curatorial and chief library positions: Art VIII(1-3);

l. the Board of Trustees sets dues: Art XIII

m. Fellows must approve all By-Law changes by a majority of those present on due notice: Art XVI.

Respectfully Submitted,

Douglass F. Rohrman
drohrman@lordbissell.com
Lord, Bissell & Brook
115 South LaSalle Street
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Peter K. Tompa
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McDermott, Will & Emery
600 13th Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

ANS Council's Recommendation to the Fellows from a
Meeting of the Council Held on October 19, 2002 in New York

BY-LAWS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

NAME AND OFFICES

The name of this organization shall be The American Numismatic Society. The principal office of the Society shall be in the State of New York and it shall be located in the City and County of New York.

The Society shall maintain in the State of New York a registered office, and a registered agent whose office is identical with the registered office, as required by the New York Not-For-Profit Corporation Law. The registered office may be, but need not be, identical with the principal office in the State of New York, and the address of the registered office may be changed from time to time by the Board of Trustees.

OBJECT AND MISSION

The object and mission of the Society shall be the creation and maintenance of the preeminent national institution advancing the study and public appreciation of coins, currency, medals, orders and decorations, and related objects of all cultures as historical and artistic documents; by maintaining the foremost numismatic collection, museum, and library; by supporting scholarly research and publications; and, by sponsoring educational and interpretive programs for diverse audiences.

MEMBERS

Classes and Election of Members

The Society shall have the following two classes of Members: Fellows (including Life Fellows and Honorary Life Fellows) and Associate Members. There shall be a maximum total membership of two hundred and twenty-five (225) Fellows. Fellows shall be elected by the Board of Trustees in accordance with procedures set forth in these By-Laws. Fellows shall be elected at the regular annual Board of Trustees' meeting and at special meetings of the Board of Trustees called for that purpose from persons nominated by the Nominating and Governance Committee, pursuant to the procedures set forth in Article V Section 12(b) hereof, as having the following exemplary personal and professional qualifications and characteristics: numismatic scholars and those devoted to advancement of numismatics; philanthropists and financial benefactors of the Society and those giving the Society the benefit of their time and expertise; experts in museum and library administration, education, development and public service. Any person of good character from the public is eligible to be an Associate Member upon application and approval of the Board and payment of dues and shall be entitled to rights and privileges published from time to time. The Board may, in its discretion, create other non-voting membership classes as it deems advantageous to the Society.

Voting Rights

Each Fellow shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote of the Fellows. Associate Members shall have no right to vote on any matter before the Society, unless otherwise set forth herein.

Termination of Membership

(a) The Board of Trustees, by affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire Board may suspend or terminate the membership of a Fellow or an Associate Member for cause, including dishonorable conduct, or actions inimical to the best interests of the Society, or such other cause which the Board deems good and sufficient, by setting forth in a written notice, with reasonable specificity, the reasons for such suspension or expulsion. If written demand is made within ten (10) days of the receipt of such notice of suspension or termination, the Fellow or Associate Member shall be entitled to the opportunity for a due process appeal, before at least three (3) Trustees set at a reasonable time and place in the City of New York. The

Board may establish such procedures as it deems appropriate for the conduct of any such hearing.

(b) The membership of any Fellow or Associate Member may be terminated on sixty (60) days' written notice for failure to pay dues.

Resignation

Any Fellow, Honorary Life Fellow or Associate Member may resign by filing a written resignation with the Secretary, but resignation shall not relieve the member of the obligation to pay any dues, assessments or other charges previously accrued and unpaid.

Reinstatement

Upon written request signed by a former Fellow or Associate Member and filed with the Secretary, the Board of Trustees may, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board then present, reinstate the former Fellow, subject to the numerical limitations herein; an Honorary Life Fellow or Associate Member may be reinstated to membership upon such terms as the Board of Trustees may deem appropriate.

Transfer of Membership

Membership in the Society is not transferable or assignable.

Honorary Life Fellows

The Board of Trustees shall have the power from time to time to designate persons as Honorary Life Fellows from those candidates deemed to have provided significant and exceptional aid, service and support to the object and mission of the Society. Honorary Life Fellows shall have the rights of Fellows and may attend Board of Trustees' meetings.

MEETINGS OF FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Annual Meeting of Fellows and Associate Members

An Annual Meeting of the Fellows and Associate Members shall be held for the purpose of the election of Trustees by the Fellows, pursuant to Article V Section 2 hereof, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting including the delivery and receipt of reports of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Director. The day fixed for the Annual Meeting shall be designated by the Board of Trustees as set forth herein. If the election of Trustees shall not be held on the day designated for any annual meeting or at any adjournment of the annual meeting, the Board of Trustees shall cause the election to be held at a Special Meeting of the Fellows as soon after as is convenient upon reasonable notice. Associate Members may attend such meeting, but shall not be entitled to vote, nor shall their attendance contribute to quorum requirements.

Special Meetings

Special Meetings of the Fellows may be called by the President, the Board of Trustees, or not less than one-fifth (1/5th) of the Fellows (excluding Honorary Life Fellows), to consider any action that the Fellows are permitted to take. Notice of any such Special Meeting shall be given as provided herein, and such meetings shall have the same status as the Annual Meeting, except for the purpose of amending the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws. Motions made by Fellows, if properly seconded, shall be put to a vote, which shall be binding on the Board of Trustees.

Place of Meeting

The Board of Trustees may designate any place, either within or outside of the State of New York, as the place of meeting for any Annual Meeting of Fellows and Associate Members or for any Special Meeting of Fellows called by the Board of Trustees. If no designation is made or if a Special Meeting be otherwise called, the place of meeting shall be the principal

office of the Society.

Notice of Meetings

Written or printed notice stating the place, day and hour of any meeting of Fellows shall be delivered, either personally or sent by mail, express mail courier or electronically, to each Fellow entitled to vote at such meeting at his or her address as shown in the records of the Society, not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year before the date such meeting, by or at the direction of the President, or the Secretary, or the officers or persons calling the meeting. In the case of a Special Meeting, or when required by statute or by these By-Laws, the purpose(s) for which the meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. If mailed, the notice of a meeting shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the Fellow, with postage thereon prepaid. Any Fellow may waive notice of a meeting. The attendance of any Fellow at any meeting shall constitute waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a Fellow attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

Action by Fellows Without a Meeting

Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the Fellows, or any action which may be taken at a meeting of Fellows, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the Fellows entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter of the action.

Quorum

Nine (9) Fellows, present in person or by proxy, at any meeting of Fellows shall constitute a quorum at such meeting. If a quorum is not present at any meeting of Fellows, a majority of the Fellows present may adjourn the meeting without further notice.

Proxies

At any meeting of Fellows, a Fellow entitled to vote may vote by proxy, executed in writing and not revoked prior to such meeting, by the designated Fellow or by his authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven (11) months from the date of its execution, unless otherwise provided in such proxy. The form and delivery of proxies shall be in accordance with New York law.

Voting by Mail or Other Means

Any election of Trustees or other matters may be conducted by mail, electronic media or other means, in such manner as the Board of Trustees shall determine, as consistent with these By-Laws.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

General Powers

The adoption of policies and the conduct of business and affairs of the Society shall be the responsibility of the Board of Trustees. The Board shall work on behalf of the Society in consultation and coordination with the Executive Director pursuant to these By-Laws, and the Society's Articles of Incorporation, to attain and maintain the objects and mission of the Society, to provide financial and development support and guidance, and communicate regularly matters of importance to Fellows and Associate Members. Trustees need not be residents of the State of New York or United States citizens.

Number, Tenure and Qualification

Pursuant to Article IV Section 1, the Fellows shall elect Trustees who shall be nominated for election and who shall be Fellows or Associate Members,

having those personal and professional characteristics set forth in Article III Section 1 hereof. These nominations for which derived from the Nominating and Governance Committee pursuant to the procedure set forth in Article V Section 12(b) hereof. There shall be no numerical limit on the number of Trustees. Trustees who were members of the Society's Council as of June 1, 2002 shall serve as Trustees according to the By-Law class schedules in effect at that time, until their terms thereunder expire. If, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, the President or a Trustee has not had sufficient time to complete a project on behalf of the Society, then such person's term, including hiatus periods, may be extended. The affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the Trustees present at a duly constituted meeting must approve any such extensions. Trustees elected after June 1, 2002 shall be divided into three (3) classes with staggered terms, so that approximately one-third (1/3) of the Board is elected annually. Each Trustee, excepting those who were members of the Society's Council as of June 1, 2002 and other than the President and past Presidents of the Society, and those extended by the Trustees, shall hold office for a period of no more than three (3) consecutive three (3) year terms, until the relevant annual meeting of Fellows and until his or her successor shall have been elected and qualified. A Trustee rotating off the Board of Trustees may not serve again as Trustee for a period of one (1) year from the end of a term. The Executive Director shall be an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Board of Trustees, subject to Article VIII hereof, but to which term rules and appointment shall not apply.

Regular Meetings

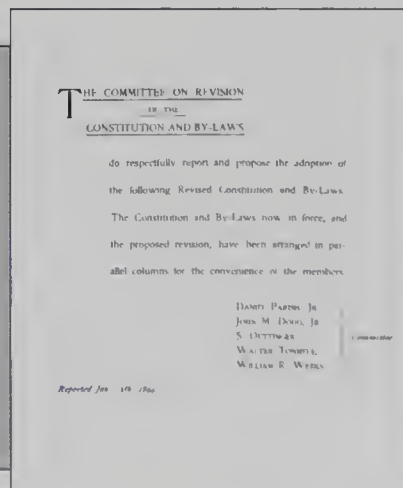
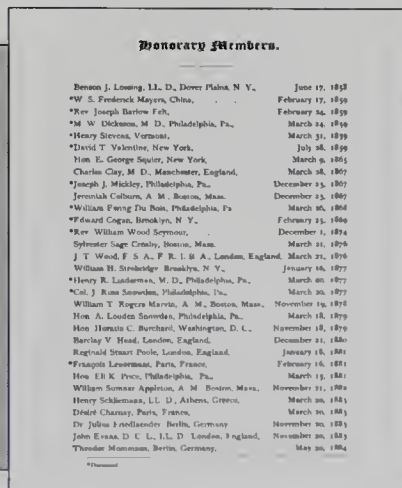
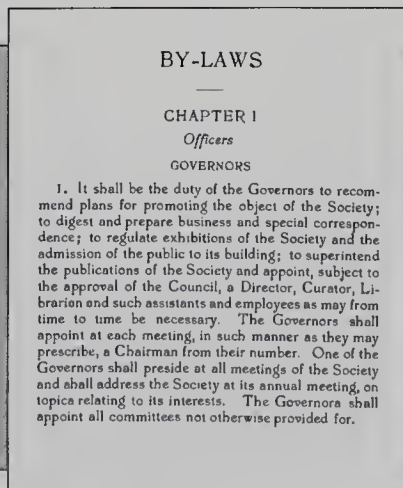
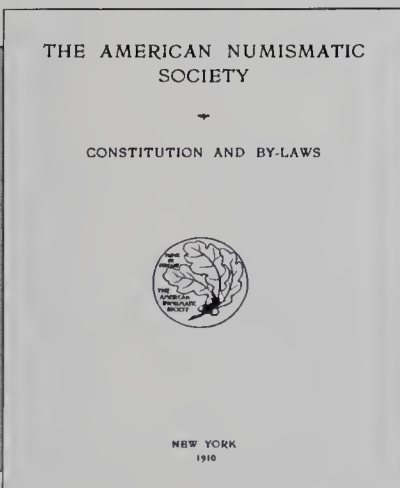
A regular annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held without other notice than this By-Law, immediately after, and at the same place as, the Annual Meeting of Fellows and Associate Members. An agenda for each such meeting shall be published in print or electronically prior to such meeting and made available to Fellows. Other special meetings of the Board of Trustees may be held periodically throughout the year pursuant to Article IV Section 4 by electronic or other means. The Board of Trustees may provide by resolution the time and place, either within or outside of the State of New York, for the holding of additional regular meetings of the Board.

Special Meetings

Special Meetings of the Board of Trustees may be called by or at the request of the President or any two (2) Trustees on notice set forth herein. The persons authorized to call Special Meetings of the Board of Trustees shall fix the time and place of any such meeting.

Notice of Special Meetings

Notice of any Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be given at least ten (10) days before the date of such Meeting by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail, express mail, courier, or electronically to each Trustee at his or her address as shown by the records of the Society. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope so addressed, with postage thereon prepaid. Any Trustee may waive notice of any Meeting. The attendance of a Trustee at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such Meeting, except where a Trustee attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Any notice of a Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees shall specify the purpose and the business to be transacted at such meeting.



Quorum

One-third (1/3) of the entire Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board; but if less than a majority of the Trustees are present at the meeting, a majority of the Trustees present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

Manner of Acting

Each Trustee shall have one vote. The act of a majority of the Trustees present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Trustees, unless the act of a greater number is required by applicable law or by these By-Laws. There shall be no vote cast by proxy at meetings of the Board of Trustees.

Resignation; Removal; and Vacancies

A Trustee may resign at any time, by giving written notice to the President. The Fellows, by an affirmative two-thirds (2/3) vote exercised at a duly constituted Annual Meeting or Special Meeting of the Fellows, may remove a Trustee for cause, which may include dishonorable conduct or other actions inimical to the best interests of the Society setting forth in a written notice, with reasonable specificity, the reasons for such removal. If written demand is made within ten (10) days of the receipt of such notice of removal, such Trustee shall be entitled to the opportunity to appear before at least three (3) Trustees set at a reasonable time and place in the City of New York to appeal such action. The Board may establish such procedures as it may deem appropriate for the conduct of any such hearing. Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees, and any Trustee position to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of Trustees may be filled by the Board of Trustees until the next Annual Meeting of the Society. A Trustee elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor in office.

Compensation; Conflicts

Trustees as such shall not receive any stated salaries for their services, but nothing contained herein shall be construed to preclude any Trustee from serving the Society in any other capacity and receiving compensation directly or indirectly on due notice to the Board of Trustees. Trustees having actual or apparent conflicts shall recuse themselves from deliberations and voting on matters giving rise to such conflict.

Action by Trustees Without a Meeting

Any action required in these By-Laws or under applicable law to be taken at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, or any action which may be taken at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing or by teleconference or electronic means, setting forth the action to be taken, shall be verified by eighty percent (80%) of the Trustees.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall be a standing committee of the Board of Trustees and shall consist of the President and at least three members of the Board of Trustees appointed by the President annually. The Executive Director shall be an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Executive Committee, subject to Article VIII hereof, but not subject to term limits or appointment. The Executive Committee shall meet in periods between meetings of the Board of Trustees from time to time upon reasonable notice, or by conference call or other means. The Executive Committee shall possess all powers, rights and responsibilities of the Board of Trustees as to the administration, but not the policies or strategic plan, of the Society and may take action in the stead of the Board of Trustees, with the exception of: (i) the election, appointment or removal of Fellows, Officers, and Trustees, which shall be functions vested in the Fellows and Board of Trustees; (ii) the amendment of the Society's policies or strategic plan, which shall be vested in the Board of Trustees; and (iii) the amendment of the Society Mission Statement, Articles of Incorporation, or By-Laws, which shall be functions vested in the Fellows. The Executive Committee shall maintain and publish minutes of its deliberations and actions.

Nominating and Governance Committee

(a) The Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board of Trustees shall be a standing committee of the Board of Trustees and shall consist of five (5) Trustees, and the President. The Executive Director shall be an ex-officio, non-voting member of this Committee, subject to Article VIII hereof, but not subject to term limits or appointment. The Nominating and

Governance Committee shall solicit, consider and nominate to the Board of Trustees persons to stand for election as Officers, or for persons to stand for election to the Board of Trustees, or for persons to stand for election to become Fellows. Such nominees shall possess qualifications that would make them suitable for service in those capacities, which shall include numismatic scholarship, collecting interests, financial support, provision of service to the Society, expertise in museum and library administration, and the advancement of public interest and awareness as set forth in the Object and Mission set forth in Article II hereof and in accordance with the characteristics set forth in Article III Section 1, or for persons to be designated as Honorary Life Fellows, based on applications, petitions or information from any source. This Committee shall be responsible for the calculation of the number of Fellows in advance of each Annual Meeting.

(b) The Nominating and Governance Committee shall, at least ninety (90) days prior to the Annual Meeting, file its report with the Executive Director, naming the persons nominated for election, as Fellows, Trustees and Officers and those designated as Honorary Life Fellows. The Executive Director shall forthwith post the report of the Nominating and Governance Committee on the Society website and in other appropriate documents for such meetings. At any time prior to sixty (60) days before the Annual Meeting, additional nominations for positions as Fellows, Trustees and Officers and Honorary Life Fellows to be voted on at such Annual Meeting may be submitted in writing to the Executive Director by at least ten (10) Fellows. The Executive Director shall include in the notice of the Annual Meeting the report of the Nominating and Governance Committee and also a complete list of any other nominations duly filed. No nominations shall be made from the floor at the Annual Meeting or at any other meeting, except upon the unanimous consent of the Fellows in attendance.

ARTICLE VI - OFFICERS

Officers

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a president, one or more vice-presidents (the number to be determined by the Board of Trustees), a secretary, a treasurer and such other officers as may be elected in accordance with the provisions of this Article. The Board of Trustees may elect or appoint the other Officers, including one or more assistant secretaries and one or more assistant treasurers, as it shall deem desirable, to have the authority and to perform the duties prescribed by the Board of Trustees. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person. The Executive Director of the Society shall be an Officer, who serves in accordance with Article VIII hereof.

Election and Term of Office

The Officers of the Society shall be elected annually by the Board of Trustees at the regular annual meeting of the Board of Trustees from a slate of persons nominated by the Nominating and Governance Committee or from written nomination. If the election of officers shall not be held at such meeting, it shall be held as soon thereafter as is practicable. New offices may be created and filled at any meeting of the Board of Trustees. Each officer shall hold office until his or her successor shall have been elected and duly qualified. There shall otherwise be no term limits for individuals serving as Officers.

Removal

Any Officer elected or appointed by the Board of Trustees may be removed by the Board of Trustees whenever in its judgment the best interests of the Society would be served by his or her removal; such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the officer so removed.

Vacancies

A vacancy in any office caused by death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the Board of Trustees for the unexpired portion thereof.

President

The President shall be the principal executive officer of the Society and shall supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the Society in consultation and coordination with the Trustees and Executive Director in accordance with these By-Laws. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Fellows and of the Board of Trustees. He or she shall designate, unless otherwise set forth in these By-Laws, committee members and chairpersons, with special attention to the Committees pertaining to the

ANS collection and library. The President may sign, with the Secretary or any other proper Officer of the Society authorized by the Board of Trustees, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments which the Board of Trustees has authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Trustees or by these By-Laws or by statute to the Executive Director or some other officer or agent of the corporation; and in general the President shall perform all duties incident to the office of President and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Trustees.

Vice-President(s)

In the absence of the President or in the event of his or her inability or refusal to act, the Vice-President (or in the event there be more than one Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents in the numerical order of their election) shall perform the duties of the President, and when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Any Vice-president shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him or her by the President or by the Board of Trustees.

Treasurer

The Treasurer, in coordination with the Executive Director, shall have charge and custody of, and be responsible for, all funds and securities of the Society; receive and give receipts for monies due and payable to the Society from any source, and deposit all such monies in the name of the Society in such banks, trust companies or other financial institutions as shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws; and, in general, perform all the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as may be assigned to him or her by the President or by the Board of Trustees. If required by the Board of Trustees, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his or her duties in such sum and with such surety as the Board of Trustees shall determine.

Secretary

The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Fellows and of the Board of Trustees in books provided for that purpose; shall see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws or as required by statute; shall be custodian of the Society's corporate records and of the seal of the Society; and may affix the seal to all documents, whose execution under seal on behalf of the Society is authorized in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws; and, shall keep a register of the mailing address of each member that shall be furnished to the Secretary by that member. The Secretary shall perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties may be assigned by the President or by the Board of Trustees.

Assistant Treasurers and Assistant Secretaries

The Assistant Treasurers and Assistant Secretaries may be employees of the Society and, in general, shall perform the duties assigned to them by the Executive Director, President, Treasurer, Secretary or the Board of Trustees. If required by the Board of Trustees, the Assistant Treasurers shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties in such sums and with such sureties as the Board of Trustees shall determine.

COMMITTEES

Committees of The Board of Trustees

Other than the Executive Committee, as set in Article V Section 11 and the Nominating and Governance Committee, as set forth in Article V Section 12, the Board of Trustees, by resolution adopted by a majority of the Trustees in office, may designate and appoint one or more committees, including the Finance Committee, and the Operations and Administrative Committee, each of which shall consist of two or more Trustees and members drawn from Fellows, Associate Members or others having interest and qualifications unique to the tasks and matters considered by such Committees. Such Committees, to the extent provided in the resolution, shall have and exercise the authority given them by the Board of Trustees in making recommendations as to the management of the Society; but subject to the Executive Committee's authority set forth in Article V Section 11 hereof, that neither the Nominating and Governance Committee nor any other Committee shall have the authority of the Board of Trustees as relates to: electing, appointing or removing the Executive Director, any Trustee, Fellow, Officer or member of any such committee; amending the By-Laws or the Articles of Incorporation, which power shall be vested in the Fellows; adopting a plan of merger or adopting a plan of consolidation with another

institution; authorizing the sale, lease, exchange or mortgage of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the Society; authorizing the voluntary dissolution of the Society or revoking proceedings therefore; adopting a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Society; or amending, altering or repealing any resolution of the Board of Trustees which by its terms provides that it shall not be amended, altered or repealed by the committee.

Other Committees

Other committees, including Library and Curatorial committees of the Society, or ad hoc Committees or task forces, may be designated by a resolution adopted by the Trustees present at a duly constituted meeting, provided that such other Committees shall not have or exercise the authority of the Board in the Management of the Society. Except as otherwise provided in the resolution, members of the Library and Curatorial committees shall be Fellows or Associate Members of the Society. The President of the Society shall appoint the members of the committees. Any committee member may be removed by the President or Board of Trustees whenever in his or her, or their judgment the best interests of the Society shall be served by such removal.

Term of Office

Each member of a committee shall continue as a member until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees and until his or her successor is appointed, unless the committee shall be terminated sooner, or unless the member be removed from the committee or shall cease to qualify as a member of the committee.

Chair Person

One member of each committee shall be appointed chair by the President, with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Vacancies

Vacancies in the membership of any committee may be filled by appointments made in the same manner as provided in the case of the original appointments.

Quorum

Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the Board of Trustees designating a committee, a majority of the whole committee shall constitute a quorum and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

Rules

Each committee may adopt rules for its own governance not inconsistent with these By-Laws, or with rules adopted by the Board of Trustees, provided that minutes of deliberations and actions shall be maintained.

STAFF

Staff

The staff of the Society shall consist of the Executive Director and other staff members including the librarian, curators, a director of development and such other staff as determined by the Board of Trustees and others appointed and hired by the Executive Director, with the exception of curators and the Chief Librarian, who shall only be hired with the advice and consent of the Board of Trustees. The staff shall report to the Executive Director.

Executive Director

The Executive Director shall be an employee of the Society, who shall implement the policies and decisions of the Board of Trustees, and shall serve upon the terms and conditions, including compensation, pursuant to a contract negotiated by the Board of Trustees and its designees. The Executive Director shall be an ex-officio and non-voting member of the Board of Trustees and all Committees of the Society.

Executive Director Accountability

The Executive Director shall regularly present information to the Board of Trustees and the Fellows pertaining to: the object and mission of the Society, his or her implementation of Society goals and plans; the state of the Society's business and affairs; and, other matters respecting the Society finances, assets, and membership. The performance of the Executive Director shall be subject to annual critical performance review by the Board of Trustees.

CONTRACTS, CHECKS, DEPOSITS AND FUNDS

Contracts

The Board of Trustees may authorize the Executive Director, any officer or officers, agent or agents of the Society, in addition to the officers so authorized by these By-Laws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the Society, and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

Checks, Drafts, etc.

All checks, drafts or orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the Society, in amounts from time to time determined by the Board of Trustees, shall be signed by the Executive Director or his or her designee and countersigned as the Board may determine; provided that, all checks, drafts or orders in the amount of \$5,000.00 or more shall be signed by the Executive Director and countersigned by persons designated by the Board of Trustees. In the absence of this determination by the Board of Trustees, the instruments shall be signed by the Executive Director, his or her designee, or the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer and countersigned by the President or a Vice-President of the Society.

Deposits

All funds of the Society shall be deposited to the credit of the Society in the banks, trust companies, depositaries or other financial institutions as the Board of Trustees may select. Such funds may be held in cash or interest bearing form as approved by the Board of Trustees.

Gifts

The Executive Director or Board of Trustees may accept on behalf of the Society, any contribution, gift, bequest or devise deemed advisable or acceptable by the Executive Director or the Board of Trustees for the general purposes, object or mission, or for any special purpose of the Society with appropriate guidelines set by the Board of Trustees.

Acquisition/Deaccessions and Loans

The curators and librarian shall have discretion for the acquisition of articles for the collections of the Society, subject to funding limitations set by the Executive Director, based on a budget approved by the Board of Trustees from time to time. The Board of Trustees, on the advice of the Executive Director and based upon suggestions of the curators and librarian, shall be solely responsible for the extension of loans from Society collections and for the approval of deaccessions of duplicate and unneeded articles from the Society's collections.

ARTICLE X.

CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Certificates of Membership

The Board of Trustees may provide for the issuance of certificates, medals, or other articles evidencing membership as an Associate Member or Fellow in the Society, which shall be in such form as may be determined by the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. Issuance of Certificates

When a member has been elected to membership and has paid any fee and dues that may then be required, a certificate of membership shall be issued in his or her name and delivered by the Executive Director, if the Board of Trustees shall have provided for the issuance of certificates of membership under the provisions of section 1 of this Article X.

ARTICLE XI.

BOOKS AND RECORDS

The Society shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, Board of Trustees, Executive Committee, Nominating and Governance Committee and committees having any of the authority of the Board of Trustees, and shall keep at its registered or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of the members entitled to vote. All books and records of the Society shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant. The books and records of the Society may be inspected by any Fellow, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

ARTICLE XII

FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year of the corporation shall begin on the first day of October and end on the last day of September the year following.

ARTICLE XIII

DUES

Section 1. Annual or Lifetime Dues

The Board of Trustees may determine the amount of initiation fee, if any, and annual or life dues payable to the Society by Fellows and Associate Members. Honorary Life Fellows shall not be required to pay dues.

Section 2. Payment of Dues

Dues shall be payable in advance on the first day of February in each fiscal year. Dues of a new member shall not be prorated.

Section 3. Default and Termination of Membership

When any Fellow or Associate Member of any class shall be in default in the payment of dues for a period of four (4) months from the beginning of the fiscal year or period for which such dues become payable, his or her membership may be terminated by the Board of Trustees in the manner provided in these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XIV

SEAL

The Board of Trustees shall provide a corporate seal, which shall be in the form of a circle and shall have inscribed the name of the Society and the words "Corporate Seal. American Numismatic Society."

ARTICLE XV.

WAIVER OF NOTICE

Whenever any notice is required to be given under the provisions of the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or the By-Laws of the Society, a waiver in writing, signed by the persons entitled to the notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of notice.

ARTICLE XVI

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed and new By-Laws may be adopted by the vote of a majority of the Fellows present at any regular Annual Meeting or Special Meeting of the Fellows, if at least thirty (30) days written notice is given containing the wording of the proposed amendment with reasonable specificity and included is a statement of the intention to alter, amend, repeal or adopt new By-Laws at the meeting.

ARTICLE XVII

INDEMNIFICATION

The Society shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless its present and former Trustees, Officers, Committee Members and Agents, to the fullest extent allowed by the provisions of the New York Not-For-Profit Corporation Law, as may be amended from time to time, from and against any and all loss resulting from civil or criminal allegations, proceedings, claims, suits, judgments, costs (including reasonable attorneys' and consultants' fees) and amounts paid in settlement of such proceedings.

The indemnification provided for herein shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those indemnified may be entitled under any By-Law, agreement, resolution of the Board of Trustees or disinterested Trustees, officers or otherwise, both as to action in his or her official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office, and shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a Trustee, Officer, Committee Member, or Agent, and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person and an adjudication of liability shall not affect the right to indemnification for those indemnified. The foregoing right of indemnification shall be in addition to and not exclusive of all other rights to which such Officer, Trustee, Committee Member or Agent of the Society may be entitled.

The Society shall purchase and maintain, upon commercially reasonable terms, directors' and officers' liability insurance which shall provide an adequate basis for such indemnification of Trustees, Officers, Committee Members or Agents.

ARTICLE XVIII

SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any provision of these By-Laws shall not affect the validity or operation of any other provisions, and in such event, these By-Laws shall be construed in all respects as if such invalid provision were omitted.

Anastasios P. Tzamalis: A Birthday Celebration

BY HANS WILSKI AND
KENNETH M. MACKENZIE

One of the more remarkable collections of ancient coins is housed in the Alpha Bank in Athens (Greece). Over the last decade, this collection has grown from a small bank depository into a major collection of ancient coins. A recent publication of the over 1,100 Macedonian coins in this collection has brought its importance to the attention of collectors and academics. The curator behind this collection is

Anastasios P. Tzamalis, who celebrated in late October of 2002 his 65th birthday. Known as a renowned scholar and man full of charm, he is also the president of the Hellenic Numismatic Society and, with his wife Marion, the editor of *Nomismatika Khronika*, the only Greek journal dedicated solely to numismatics.

Anastasios Tzamalis, better known as Tasos, was born in October 1937 in Athens, Greece. After a varied career ranging from insurance agent to director of a magazine for



Tasos and Marion Tzamalis

collectors, *Syllektikos Kosmos*, which he soon turned into a periodical mainly for numismatists, he has become a leading figure in Greek numismatics. He has written many articles for both Greek and foreign journals and has published such books as *Coins of the Greek World, 1184-1976*, in 1977, followed by *Coins of Modern Greece, 1828-1979*, in 1980, and *Coins of the Frankish Occupation of Greece, 1184-1566*, in 1981. A popular treatise appeared in 1981: *Coins of the Olympic Games*.

Since Tasos was appointed curator of the Alpha Bank Numismatic Collection in 1991, the Alpha Bank,

under the leadership of its Chairman Iannis Costopoulos, has supported Tzamalis in his efforts to build an outstanding private ancient Greek coin collection, which is now one of the best in the field.

The numismatic interests of Tasos Tzamalis cover a wide range. He is extremely well versed in the coins of ancient Greece, the Crusaders, emergency money and the copper coins with Greek counter-

marks struck in the Ottoman period. His interest in modern Greek coins is reflected in an interesting article "Farewell to the Drachma," published in a recent issue of *Nomismatika Khronika*. Despite their busy work schedule, the Tzamalis' hospitality at their home in Halandri is famous. Their many friends in the numismatic community were delighted to congratulate Tasos Tzamalis on his 65th birthday.

ANSM

EDWARD GROH'S ROSE STREET SUGAR HOUSE MEDAL

BY ROBERT WILSON HOGE

The trays of the ANS collections reveal much valuable information about coins and other objects. In some rare cases they also offer some insight into the activities of previous curators and their interests. This is the case of the Rose Street Sugar House Medal, which the ANS' first curator, Edward Groh (1837-1905), minted to commemorate one of New York City's most fascinating colonial buildings.

An enquiry began when a request by Mr. Don Llewallen prompted me to locate not only the medals in question but also the original documentation for them. I had never before encountered these objects which I found accompanied by the sort of data for which a researcher craves. The three examples of this medal in the cabinet, and the information about them—lying right there in their storage tray—came directly from my predecessor, Edward Groh. He had donated these specimens, it turns out, in 1892—the year he had had them minted. The Rose Street Sugar House Medals are ANS Accession Nos. 1892.19.1 (white metal, weight 27.527g), 1892.19.2 (copper, 49.555g) and 1892.19.3 (silver, 37.250g); all have a diameter of 44mm.



Edward Groh as a young man.

Groh's notes on file read as follow:
Rose Street Sugar House. The building was erected in 1763 by Bernard R Cuyler whose initials are in the peak of the S.E. end[.] The front with date 1 7 6 3 faced towards the interior of the block to Frankfort St[.] the rear being on Duane St., the end about 30 feet {back} from Rose St. The west end peak contained a Diamond and under it the letters I.S. made of blue glazed brick[.] I never could ascertain to whom these letters referred. {to} [sic, struck through] The [sic, struck through] It was built for a sugar house and during the revolution {was} [sic, struck through] used as a prison. The Rhinelander family has owned the property since 1790. [the "7" of the date written over an "8"]

Further notes from Groh provide his

complete description of the piece and its origin. These are handwritten on folded folio letterhead imprinted "The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, New York, 186_ / Sir:" Groh's holographic description is preceded by a rubbing of the obverse and reverse of the medal.

Obverse: view of building date "1763" across the front between the fourth and fifth story. "B.R.C." in the peak of the east end. "Old Sugar House Rose St. N.Y." "Founded 1763 Demolished 1892". Reverse: View of west end peak with letters "I.S." above a key and two chains below. "A British Prison During the Revolution" dies cut by E. Sigel from drawings made by him of the building in June 1892. Over Struck by Seward Fulton St. NY. 3 (three) in silver 50 (fifty) in copper 100 (one hundred) in White Metal Dies in my possession.

The history of the Sugar House—also known as the Rhinelander Sugar House, once located on the corner of Duane and Rose Street in Lower Manhattan—has fascinated New Yorkers, students of the colonial period and the general public from its earliest days. The few intriguing remarks in

Groh's notes on the background of the Sugar House only scratch the surface of the story of this building. A very detailed article by Victor Lederer, with numerous illustrations, can be found on the website of the Museum of the City of New York (<http://www.mcny.org/rhineland/rhineland.htm>).

The Sugar House was erected in 1763 on Prince Street (as Rose Street was formerly called) by Henry Cuyler. A wealthy Dutch family, the Cuylers were able to construct an impressive stone factory building. Undoubtedly, with six stories plus a basement, it was one of the largest buildings in the British Colonies. Original photographs taken before the demolition of the structure in 1892 confirm the medal's rendering: in the upper story of the house, the letters "BRC"—representing the initials of Henry Cuyler's son, Barent Rynders Cuyler—were worked into the façade in contrasting brick.

The building's original purpose was to house a sugar refinery and to provide storage for various sugar products. This was a profitable industry in the Colonial period, and there are several other sugar houses recorded in lower Manhattan from the 17th and 18th centuries. Around the time of the establishment of the New Netherlands Colony, Amsterdam had become the world's leader in the sugar industry. After the conquest of New Amsterdam and its renaming as New York by the British, London became the center, with New York and Liverpool also assuming major roles in this lucrative trade. Raw cane sugar/molasses, rum (refined, distilled sugar) and African slaves were the three staples of the infamous "triangle trade" of British Colonial North

America.

The Cuylers were loyalist "tories" during the Revolution, and following the war they were dispossessed. By 1790, the sugar house had changed ownership and come into the hands of the Rhinelander family (also loyalists, ironically). Under the British occupation of New York, which lasted nearly the duration of the War, several sugar houses as well as other large buildings, such as churches, are documented as having been used as prisons for captured American rebels. Contrary to popular belief, there is apparently no existing evidence that the Cuyler/Rhineland Sugar House was used to house prisoners. Indeed, it is unlikely that the British would have inconvenienced their staunch suppliers of sugar and rum when they could

seize the sugar houses of American patriots like the Livingstons to imprison their compatriots. However, New York City guidebooks and public opinion shared the view that the Rhinelander Sugar House, which had become one of the few surviving ones in the city, had shared "preeminence among the dungeons as places of torture" (so the New York Traveler of May 1, 1861, as quoted by Lederer). A tourist attraction in the city, it illustrated a part of American history and glory for which there were otherwise few

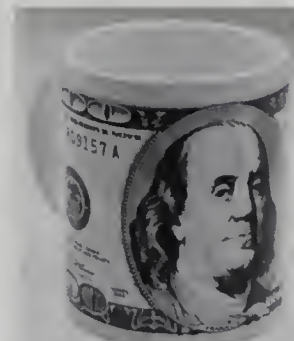
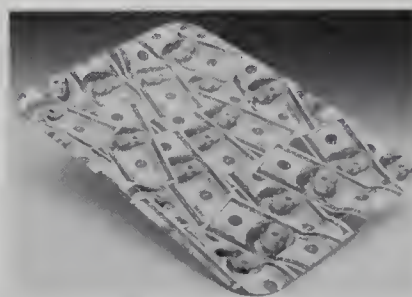
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THE SUGAR HOUSE MEDAL



survivors. It was a frequent subject of early photographers and in a city undergoing constant demolition and building work, New Yorkers felt increasingly attached to historical sites.

By the late 19th century, the Rose Street Sugar House had aged considerably, and in 1892 the Rhinelanders decided to demolish the structure and erect a new office building on the site. Newspaper articles from that year illustrate a detailed account of the demolition process, and emotional descriptions of the building's former life appeared. Historically more important are a number of photographs from that year, one of which could well be the inspiration for the medal.

Two windows of the former "prison" were saved for posterity. One was given to the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York, where it remains to the present day as part of the Van Cortlandt House, in the Bronx. The second window, which is now owned by the Museum of the City of New York, was installed in the new

Rhinelander building (itself demolished in 1968) and eventually ended up situated near its original location, in the pedestrian zone behind One Police Plaza, where it is looked after by the NYPD.

It is perhaps not surprising to find that Edward Groh, inspired by the history and myths of the Rhinelander Sugar House, commissioned this medal in 1892, the year of the demolition. The ANS records show that he had intended the subject to be part of Augustus Sage's Series of Historical Tokens relating to the Revolution.

In the year 1859, Mr Aug. B. Sage issued his Series of Historical Tokens and I suggested to him to include the Rose St Sugar house in the series which he agreed to do if I would furnish him with the drawing and before I could do so the series was discontinued. To my regret as I wished to see the building perpetuated on a medal, thirty three years later and before its demolition, I concluded to gratify my wish and Mr E. Sigel executed the work. The word Founded was not intended as I ordered it to be "erected" and the error is due to Mr Sigel to whom I exhibited the Sage Medalet of Liberty St Sugar house

and he got the words mixed up.

Groh's document is in an envelope marked *Sugar House, Rose Street New York, Medal, 1892* [underlined in red] *Size 28* [underlined in red] *Page* [underlined in red]

In Cabinet
[Silver/Copper/White Metal
[underlined in red]

Readers may be rather more familiar with the series of historical medalets by Augustus B. Sage, to which Groh alludes. There are distinct similarities in treatment as well as theme between the Rose Street Sugar House rendering and some of the buildings depicted by Sage (see Q. David Bowers' *American Numismatics before the Civil War, 1760-1860: Emphasizing the Story of Augustus B. Sage, Wolfeboro, NH, 1998*) in his series. It is nostalgic to think that these pieces, which Edward Groh had minted at Seward's on Fulton Street in 1892, will be "going home" in a way when the ANS moves to its new location located on Fulton at William Street.

ANS

David Jen 1928-2002

BY MICHAEL BATES

David Jen, the Society's hard-working volunteer for Chinese and East Asian material, died on September 7. His sudden death was a shock to his ANS colleagues and to all who knew him. David had been working at the ANS since 1997, and was named ANS Distinguished Volunteer for 2000. He was also a member of the Committee on East Asian Coins.

David, a native-born American, had a most interesting life. His father was a student of English literature, who graduated from Qingwha University and came to this country with a Boxer Indemnity fellowship. (After the foreign powers suppressed the so-called Boxer Rebellion in 1900, a heavy indemnity was imposed on the Chinese government. The U.S. returned its share of the indemnity to the Chinese people by setting up a program to bring students from Qingwha University to the United States.) David's father was a student at Oberlin College in 1928, when David was born, and later received a M.A. in English poetry from Harvard. His final post in the U.S. was as Chinese secretary in the Orientalia department of the Library of Congress.

In 1936, however, David's father returned to China. He became a professor of English literature and dean of Guizhou University. David himself began his university education there. But in 1949, when his father fled to Taiwan before the impending Communist revolution, leaving his family to be supported by his wife's small teacher's salary, David changed to Guiyang Teachers College, which was not only free but offered a small stipend to its students. Upon graduation, he went to Xichang, Sichuan, to teach high school. After the famine years 1959-61, David, along with many others, was exiled to the Sichuan countryside (this was before the Red Guards became active, but his exile continued during their regime). There he worked in the fields for a few cents a day, or went to the hills to cut firewood for extra money.

In 1975, when Deng Xiao-Ping took control of China, David was permitted to teach in the village school. In 1979 he was "rehabilitated" and began teaching at the Xichang Teachers College. From 1982 to 1990 he taught English at the Foreign Trade Institute in Guangzhou. When he retired, he began the process of obtaining an American passport. The first step was to find his brothers in Hong Kong, from whom he learned that his father had died. In 1993 he went to the U.S. Consulate General in Guangdong (Canton), and in three months he had his U.S. passport, for a fee of \$65. He came to the U.S. in 1995.

David's interest in numismatics started when he was twelve years old and in the hospital, where a friend of his mother brought him a few coins as a diversion. In the 1940s he built up a collection of stamps, and of Chinese silver dollars. His mother was paid in Guomintang paper money, which she immediately gave to David to take to the moneychangers to get silver dollars, which were then exchanged back into paper as needed for expenses. David's silver dollar collection was built up by selecting from these coins. This collection became dormant when he entered the university, and was taken away in the Cultural Revolution. In the 1980s, David began collecting again, building his collection from purchases and exchanges in the Guangzhou gray market. He was able to bring this collection with him to the U.S. Among his special interests were Han wuzhu coins, Tang kaiyuan, and Silk Road coinage from Xinjiang.

In 1996, David presented himself at the American Numismatic Society to work as a volunteer. He stated that he wished to repay the U.S. for admitting him. Our immediate impression was favorable, but we could not have predicted how well he would turn out. In a little over a year, he completely re-arranged our collection of pre-20th century Chinese cast coinage, including knives, spades, the round coins with square holes, as well as sycee silver ingots, cowry shells, imitation cowry shells, ant money, and all the rest, as well as integrating several large gifts that had remained separate for years. Thanks to David, the entire Chinese cast coinage collection, from ancient times to the beginning of the 20th century, is in proper order by category, dynasty, and ruler, for the first time in the Society's history. There remains a task for another volunteer, to update our computer catalogue with David's attributions and to generate uniform labels for all the boxes. The other result of David's work on our Chinese collection was a book, *Chinese Cash Identification and Price Guide*, published in 2000 by Krause Publications.

After finishing our Chinese cast coins, David re-attributed and re-arranged our Japanese collection, almost 4,500 coins, and our two Korean collections—our old main collection and the huge Mandel gift—another 7,700 coins. Just recently he got our 20th century Chinese coins in order, nearly 4,000 pieces, and he worked through our hundreds of Chinese charms, a series that has never been catalogued. He was preparing a book on charms that one hopes was practically ready for publication. In addition to his Krause catalogue, which is now well-known, David produced two articles for the *Oriental Numismatic Society Newsletter* on rare coins in the ANS collection.

Meanwhile he also took a large role in organizing our 1998 Chinese Cast Coinage Conference, and gave two lively and authoritative presentations, including one on the detection of forgeries. He selected the coins, drafted captions, and helped design the conference exhibit, which remained on display for some months afterward, drawing many visitors who came especially to see it. He has helped with the cataloging and arrangement of Chinese books in the ANS library. Courteous, cheerful, and friendly, he was always genuinely happy to respond to inquiries from staff or outsiders, and he made several important donations of rare material. Encouraged by his success at the Society, David began buying and selling Chinese and East Asian coins and had, at the time of his death, built up a profitable business. **ANSM**

Current Cabinet Activities

BY
ROBERT
WILSON
HOGE

Busy Visitors and Correspondents

Fulfilling the requests and inquiries of visitors and other researchers involves the Society's cabinets in a constant hum of curatorial activity. The fame and extent of the collections assure that we are asked and are able to offer a great deal of aid and illustrative material. We may note a few of the areas which have been under investigation, and those who are pursuing them. Columbia Art History student and former ANS Curatorial Assistant Sabina de Cavi sought information on some of the

Renaissance architectural medals of Domenico Fontana. Ray Czahor, studying Philippines coinage and medals in connection with updating the Standard Catalog, noted quite a number of pieces of importance, while Pete Carrigan examined part of the extensive Canadian collection.

Emilio Ortiz, working on Cuban coinage, made a discovery while examining some of the tokens: a specimen of what may be the first coinage of Cuba, a mid-18th century bracteate 1-maravedi copper issue of



Spain, Visigothic Kingdom. Gold tremissis of Wittiza, 698-710, Toledo mint. Purchase: former W. Reinhart Collection.

thesis in Spain. Our colleague at the British Royal Mint, Curator Graham Dyer, made inquiry on 18th century Irish coppers. Jerry King inquired about the Duncan Ingraham medal, while Christian Teulings asked about Netherlands guild tokens and the work on them by the late Wittop Koenig. Garo Kurkman, working on a study of Ottoman weights, came to check items in the Society's outstanding holdings in this area. David Vagi sought information about Roman medallion in the Society's famous photo files.

Young sinologist Jay Feldman examined some of the items in the Society's magnificent cabinet of Far Eastern materials. Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell checked parts of the collection in relation to her biographical work on Archer M. Huntington, the great benefactor of the ANS and the Hispanic Society of America. Al and Jill Flyr looked at the various anti-slavery medals in the cabinet, undoubtedly one of the best in existence. Professor A. K. Narain studied several Indian series in relation to a major project he has underway. Sharon Rodgers examined American colonial 17th century issues in connection with the preparation of her doctoral dissertation at Harvard University. Jim Tippet continued his examination of the die varieties among the Society's outstanding cabinet of American Civil War tokens.

Merely to recapitulate some of the items which have been recently withdrawn from their storage locations for various research projects may serve to offer a smorgasbord of a few pieces from the magnificent range of materials in the collection. I have



Cuba. Copper 1-maravedi Spanish Colonial emergency issue struck (embossed) by the municipality of Bayamo, ca. 1740 Donated by E. W. May.

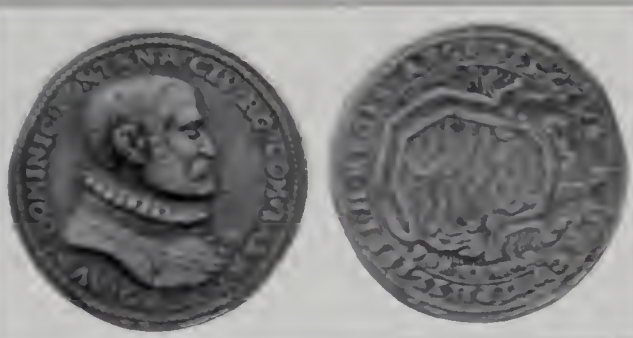
the municipality of Bayamo. Eric M. Krauss pursued his study of the die varieties of Classic Head United States gold, as Edward Kasinec, Jim



Spain, Visigothic Kingdom. Gold tremissis of Ervig, 680-687, Emerita mint. Purchase: former W. Reinhart Collection.

Risk and Scot Ruby examined Russian coins, medals and decorations on behalf of the New York Public Library in preparation for an upcoming exhibition.

Manuel Castro Priego, recipient of a study grant from the International Numismatic Commission, made an extensive survey of the Society's outstanding collection of Visigothic gold as part of the work on his doctoral



Naples, Bronze 40 mm struck medal of Domenico Fontana, architect for Philip II of Spain, 1598. Gift and Bequest of Mr and Mrs R.J. Eidlitz.

selected several examples of these items to bring to your attention in the hope that the contemplation of them they may please you as it has me. Surely, every one of the hundreds of thousands of coins, paper currencies, medals, decorations, tokens, weights, seals, bars, tools, models, studies and sketches, barter items and other pieces in the collection could tell us a story if we had but the patience and the knowledge to let it. But we must probably admit that some pieces are indeed more evocative than others.

A Coronation Medal Of The Holy Roman Empire, 1711

A photo request from Marvin Finnley brought to my attention a splendid coronation medal in the Society's cabinet. The obverse of this product of the Frankfurt mint features medallic portraits of the emperor and, around him, the six imperial electors in ovals, each with its own legend. The reverse bears the Habsburg imperial double-headed eagle; on its breast is a heart, inscribed CAESARI/ ET/ IMPERIO, beneath the Hungarian crown of St. Stephen; in the field above is VNA CORONA COR VNVM ("one crown, one heart"); in the exergue, CORONATIO/ OPT. PRINC./ MDC-CXI. Unfortunately, over the years this specimen has become separated from its documentation, and has had to be entered onto the ANS' data base with a "dummy" accession number.

An Early Feminist?

The Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI (1685-1740) occupies an interesting position in history. Through much of his reign, he was concerned with warfare, registering some early successes which were for the most part eventually transmuted into failures. But rather than as a militarist, in certain respects he may be recognized today as a precursor to the feminist movement by virtue of his promulgation of the "Pragmatic Sanction" of 1713. In it he decreed that, contrary to established law and



Holy Roman Empire. Silver coronation medal of Charles VI, 1711, Frankfurt mint

custom, his realm was to be bequeathed undivided to his female progeny. It was thus that his famous eldest daughter, the Empress Maria Theresia (1717-1780), came to the Habsburg throne upon his death (though long and bitterly opposed by other European states).

As second son of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I ("Leo The Hogmouth") of Austria, Prince Charles became heir to the Habsburg empire of Spain upon the death without issue of his kinsman, King Charles II, in 1700. His accession to the Spanish throne was strongly opposed, however, by Louis XIV of France, the traditional enemy of the Habsburgs, who put forward his own grandson Philip as the Borbón claimant. Charles' English, Dutch, German and Portuguese allies helped him win a number of important victories (such as Marlborough's triumph at Blenheim, in 1704) in the ensuing War of the Spanish Succession, known in British North America as Queen Anne's War. In Spain itself, however, the Habsburg supporters succeeded in holding only the region of Catalonia.

How Much Power Is Too Much?

Upon the death of his elder brother, the Emperor Joseph, in 1711, Charles became heir to all of the Austrian Habsburg possessions and was elected Emperor as Charles VI. His coronation as emperor was held at Frankfurt that same year—an event of magnificent splendor and powerful auspices celebrated by a variety of

High Baroque medallic commemorations including the ANS piece. Paradoxically, the resplendent imperial grandeur and potency of this accession may have been more than his allies could bear, and the event really marks the high point of Charles' political career. Fearing a return to the Habsburg mega-power of his ancestor, the Emperor Charles V, the allies turned against the new emperor and, by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, recognized Philip as King of Spain.

A Testone Of Modena, 1505-1510

Italian researcher Ing. Franco Saetti requested a photograph of a silver testone of Alphonso I d'Este, the famous Duke of Ferrara, from the mint of Modena. Our coin is a bequest of Herbert Scoville, from the Ribotti Collection—a rare and evocative reminder of the time when portraiture was first reappearing on coinage (*this specimen is of the type of Corpus Nummorum Italicorum IX, 5*). The testone, of course, was the new portrait coin par excellence of the Renaissance potentates.

Lucrezia Borgia's (Surviving) Husband

Alphonso d'Este (1476-1534) was a Renaissance man. He is perhaps best remembered today as the third husband of the celebrated Lucrezia Borgia (1480-1519), daughter of Pope Alexander VI (the Spanish Cardinal Rodrigo Borgia, 1431-1502). Although her public persona may be that of a libertine and poison-



Modena, Italy. Silver testone of Alphonso I d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, 1505-1510
Bequest of Herbert Scoville.

er, Lucrezia was a patron of Renaissance artists and scholars and a seemingly devoted wife and mother. Alphonso's father, Ercole I (1431-1505), and sister Isabella (1474-1539), wife of the powerful the Prince of Mantua, are both also important figures in the history, politics and art of their time. All of these figures helped lay a foundation for Ferrara's reputation of greatness in sponsoring the arts and letters of the era.

The Este-Borgia marriage came about as a matter of politics. One of the leading potentates of Northern Italy, Alphonso was a principal opponent of Venice, and a key power broker. All of Lucrezia's notorious engagements and marriages were arranged (and, in all but that to Alphonso d'Este, terminated) in accordance with the machinations of her father and brother, who sought to ensconce her in Ferrara. Alphonso took Modena in 1505 and occupied it until 1510, the period during which our rare coin was minted. He was excommunicated by Pope Julius II in 1509, but in 1512 was able to seize Ravenna upon defeating the pontifical army. Late in his reign, Alphonso made a triumphal return to Modena. The famous portrait issues of the Renaissance are as much a significant reflection of the rulers' aspirations of glory as were their politically-motivated marriages and other alliances.

Boston's Columbia And Washington Medal, 1787

Peter Lane, President of the

Numismatic Association of Australia, inquired about the Columbia and Washington medal for an article he is planning for the journal of the NAA. This piece commemorates the voyage of the first American vessels to trade in the Northwest (later, under Commander Robert Gray, Columbia was to become the first American ship to circumnavigate the globe). The medal was commissioned by the prominent and visionary Boston merchants who had outfitted the ships. The formal description of this rarity is as follows:

Obverse: within a rope border, a three-masted ship on the left, a sloop on the right, both at full sail to l.; legend: (above) COLUMBIA. AND WASHINGTON., (below) COM-



United States, Massachusetts. White Metal 40 mm medal, Columbia and Washington, 1787.

MANDED BY J. KENDRICK. Reverse: within a rope border, BY/ J.BARREL./ S.BROWN. G. BULFINCH./ J.DARBY. C. HATCH./ J. M. PINTARD./1787.; legend: starting at the top, FITTED

AT BOSTON. N. AMERICA FOR THE PACIFIC OCEAN. Size: 40mm.

The ANS specimen of this important piece of Americana is one of the great rarities in the cabinet. It is a white metal example in essentially uncirculated condition, it was purchased from the former Chase Manhattan Bank Collection in 1932. Unfortunately, it has suffered corrosion damage as a result of "tin pest"—perhaps as a result of cool, humid climatic conditions in the region of the great river valley which bears the name of the stalwart vessel Columbia. Although it is believed that possibly hundreds of the copper and pewter pieces were taken on the voyage and distributed to the native Indians of the Northwest Coast, very few have survived. In the ANS cabinet there is also an example of the piece in lead (cast?), a copy mislabeled as "pewter." The Columbia and Washington issue is one of the earliest and most important in United States history, so the Society is fortunate to have any examples at all.

Perhaps the best-known reference on this medal is Malcolm Storer's "Numismatics of Massachusetts" originally published as volume 76 of the *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 1923 (republished

by Quarterman Publications, 1981). Storer included the claim that the piece was by famed early American silversmith Paul Revere, and noted examples struck in silver and copper, evidently the pewter examples may

have been unknown to him. Lot 1960 in the great *Garrett Collection Sales*, by Bowers and Ruddy Galleries (Part 4, March 25-6, 1981), included about as much as is known on this issue.

A Penny Of Carlisle, England, ca. 1136-1143

Another scarce and interesting specimen in the ANS' cabinet of Medieval coins required attention when a photograph was ordered by Peter J. Cherry. This was a silver penny struck at Carlisle, England, during the period of the civil wars under Stephen (1135-1154). Its moneyer, Erebald, had been the last to strike for Henry I (1100-1135). In 1136, Carlisle was captured by David I of Scotland (1124-1153), who there proceeded to strike the first recorded coinage of the Scottish kingdom. The moneyer Erebald continued minting under David and his son Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

Our penny, although struck in the name of Stephen, may well be one of the earliest Scottish issues. This "Watford Type" penny (named after the 1818 English hoard in which a



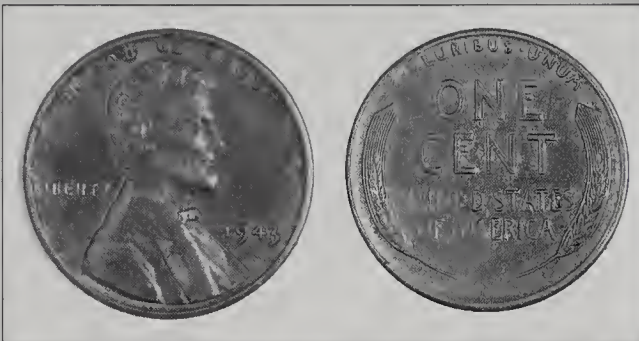
England, Scottish Border. Silver penny of Stephen (or David I of Scotland) minted at Carlisle by the moneyer Erebald, ca. 1136-1143. Bequest of L. Cabot Briggs.

large number of pieces of this kind was found), having a reverse of a cross moline with a fleur in each angle and representing Stephen's first issue, was a bequest of Dr. L. Cabot Briggs. It was published by former ANS Curator of Medieval Coins Jeremiah D. Brady in *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* 30, as No. 807 (Scotch Border Coinage). The Erebald coinages in the names of David and Henry of Northumberland

continued Stephen's type.

The 1943 Cent

Some questions come again and again. With roughly one billion 1943 steel cents out there to confuse people, questions about that issue and its elusive copper-alloy errors have little chance of abating. We receive many contacts from those who have "found" one of these "rarities" and want to know what it could be worth, and how they might "market" it. This is frustrating, since this is something



United States of America. Copper-coated, zinc-plated steel cent, 1943—alteration. Donated by R. Byron White.

I cannot highlight in this column as I would like: the Society has no genuine examples of the copper pieces, nor of their 1944 zinc-coated steel counterparts. (For those of you who could use a nice income tax deduction, please do take this as a hint for what would be a wonderful gift to the Society!) We are here for everyone, a resource to be tapped.

The Decoration For The Battle of Sabine Pass, Texas, 1863

Working on a book on the battle of Sabine Pass, September 8, 1863, Ed Cotham contacted us to verify and obtain a photograph of this exceedingly rare decoration. The Civil War engagement, in recognition of which this popular rarity was issued, was fought at the mouth of the Sabine River near Port Arthur, Texas. It was a result of the Union efforts to blockade southern shipping, disrupt the ports and waterways and begin an invasion of Texas. In the face of overwhelming superiority, the battle turned out to be a memorable

Confederate victory. This was very important at the time because it occurred not long after the disappointments of Gettysburg and Vicksburg—and thus served as a morale-booster—even though its long-term effects on the outcome of the war were negligible.

A Surprising Confederate Victory

A flotilla of four gunboats and seven troop transports steamed from the Gulf of Mexico up the Sabine River the morning of September 8. Sabine Pass, the narrows leading into Lake Sabine, was defended by a small Confederate earthwork called Fort Griffin, with a garrison of less than fifty artillerists. They were the "Davis Guards," Company F of the 1st Heavy Artillery, Spaight's Texas Battalion. Under the command of Lt. Richard W. "Dick" Dowling, this troop was made up almost entirely of immigrant Irish longshoremen, or "dockwallopers," from Houston and Galveston. As it approached Fort Griffin, the Union task force and its 4000 troops came under their devastating fire.

Dowling's gunners had been practicing with their six cannon, four 6-inch 32-pounders and two 5-inch 24-pounders, by training them on range markers and a sunken schooner on the river. They laid low in the fort's "bombproof" dugout until the Federals were in perfect position. In a bravura demonstration, the Fort's small force managed immediately to destroy or disable the first two gunboats. Some 350 prisoners quickly surrendered, and the Union forces were obliged to withdraw. This was a cause for great celebration in Texas, and Dowling and his Company were each awarded a medal in essentially the form of a large "Love Token." These decorations were made from smoothed-down and engraved Mexican 8-reales pieces, to which a curved and twisted wire was soldered to the edge for mounting; the edges were apparently hand-cut with diagonal reeding.

The ANS has the specimen stated to

be that actually issued to Lt. Dowling himself. It is listed in Bauman Belden's *War Medals of the Confederacy* and was once part of



Confederate States of America, Texas. Silver 27 mm decoration for the Battle of Sabine Pass, 1863. Donation of J. Coolidge Hills, via the Wadsworth Athenaeum.

the J. Coolidge Hills Collection, formerly belonging to the famous Wadsworth Athenaeum. Dowling's name, if it was ever present on the piece, has evidently been eradicated by wear; only the slightest traces remain of any engraved lines on that part of the surface. Interestingly, the impressive Hills collection had been given to the Wadsworth many years earlier with the stipulation—not so unusual in the past, in some museums—that it be exhibited. The WA determined that it could not comply with this stricture, and turned the collection over to the ANS in accordance with the donor's specified wish.

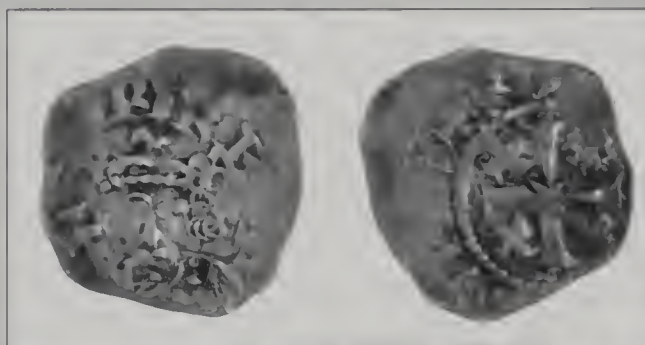
Conclusion

It is a pleasure for me to assist the researchers who bring these items my attention and also feature them here for many others to appreciate. People need to remember that when an item sits in a museum collection it is not so much "impounded" (as I have seen this fact occasionally expressed) as made readily available in a way it would not be if it were lost in the limbo of private collections. If it were not for the great institutional collections, numismatic identification and cataloguing would probably have made very little progress over the past few centuries. But as might well be expected, large institutional cabinets can accumulate embarrassing backlogs of items requiring atten-

tion. The "dummy numbers" applied to specimens for entry onto our data base, which I have mentioned previously, represent this sort of failing. Our effort to rectify this situation is a constant one, a project which has to be made to fit between fulfillment of our various researchers' requests. As a final note, I offer an example of a coin I just happened upon as I was working to continue the "catch-up" work of my predecessors.

An English Silver Penny Of Henry II, ca. 1170 Tagging a "Tealby"

One day, while searching through trays of as-yet-unprocessed items that had accumulated over years past, I recognized a Medieval coin lying amongst miscellaneous unidentified acquisitions; this unhappy specimen was unaccompanied by any accessioning or attribution data, or even a little storage holder (the ANS cabinet's standard box, or small tray) of its own. It was clearly a "Tealby" penny of Henry II of England (1154-1189), the Plantagênet great-grand-



England. Silver penny of Henry II minted at Ipswich by the moneyer Robert, ca. 1170.

son of William the Conqueror. (Henry is possibly best known to us as the husband of the redoubtable Eleanor of Aquitaine—mother of Richard "The Lionheart" and John "Lackland," and the only woman to have been married to both a king of France and a king of England; remember Peter O'Toole and Katherine Hepburn in *Lion in Winter*?)

For nearly two hundred years, this series has been named, familiarly, after the site where the greatest known hoard of this class of coinage

was found, in 1807, near Tealby, in Lincolnshire. Generally known to numismatists today as the "Cross-crosslet" type after its principal reverse features, the "Tealby penny" marked a significant change in English monetary practices. With it, Henry became the first English monarch to introduce the continental concept of an "immobilized type." It was struck, with only slight changes, from about 1158 until the introduction of the even more obdurate type *fixé* called the "short cross" coinage, in 1180.

The coin is a rather nice example from the mint of Ipswich by the moneyer Robert, with the relatively late bust type "F." The "Tealby" series is infamous for the poor quality of its die-sinking and strike, with many examples having had to be relegated to remain without attribution. Ipswich cross-crosslet coins are among the least scarce, and Robert was the principal office-holder there for many years. Our Medieval English collection is weak in many respects, so this single penny, now attributed and catalogued, makes a nice addition to the cabinet! **ANSM**

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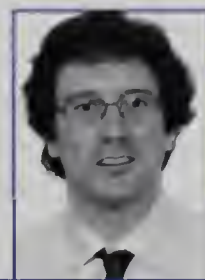
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This column will continue the tutorial on using the Society's public database, as well as introduce the society's archive of digital images. But first some news.

The conversion of the ANS databases to FileMaker Pro is largely complete. The greatest benefit of this for external users is more regular updating of the records on the web-site. Updates now happens every Friday evening, which means that the database is unavailable for approximately one hour while the data is reloaded. This is a great improvement over the previous situation in which the whole export and import process could take 4 to 5 hours and required close attention. One implication of this is that when typos and other errors are brought to our attention, the edits we make to the internal database are quickly available on the web version.

Another significant improvement has been the upgrading of the operating system and database software on the web-server. All the public search tools are implemented using PostgreSQL running on a Debian GNU/Linux server. This software is freely available on the Internet and has proved very reliable. Keeping current with the latest versions of both systems means that all but the most complex searches are now completed within seconds.

This week's tutorial subject is searching by date. For many objects

ANS: Database Search

Back Forward Reload Stop <http://data.numismatics.org/cgi-bin/objsearch?fid=any&kw=&ce101> Location Sidebar

Field Contains the word(s)

Any Start Date Greater Than or Equal 100

Any End Date Less Than or Equal 200

Any Weight between and

Material Gold (AV) Object Type Any

Reference (?) Accession Number

Image Available ☒ Department Roman (R)

Format: Images Only Sort By Start Date, End Date

Find

Search terms:
Start Date: 100
End Date: 200
Department: R
Material: av
Image available: yes

Search returned 17 records.

Document: Done

D1x digital camera. We use this to take pictures for our own research and to fill photo orders. All of the images that we take of objects are copied to the web-server and integrated into the database.

There are two keys to using the image archive. The first is very simple, if you want to restrict your search to objects for which an image is available, just click the "Image Available" check box on the search form. The second involves using the "Format" menu. You can see in figure 1 that the "Images Only" format was chosen. This means that your browser will show a grid of

in the collection this is quite straightforward so long as you keep one simple convention in mind. Most objects have a start date and end date that indicates when the piece was manufactured. The only "trick" is that we use negative numbers to indicate dates BCE. This means that the reign of Augustus, the first Roman emperor, runs from "-27" to "14". Also, searching by date is only available from the more advanced "Search by Fields" form. Figure one shows the results of a search for gold coins dating between 100 and 200 in the Roman department that have images available.

This search and its results bring up the topic of the Society's growing archive of digital images. As announced in previous volumes of the magazine, the ANS owns a Nikon

small thumb-nail images. If you want to see the information for each coin as well as an image, choose the "Full with Images" format. There are currently images for over 3000 coins, medals, notes, and other objects. While this is a tiny fraction of our objects, it already shows the great variety of the Society's collection.

One note. The images are for personal use only and we ask that readers contact Dr. Elena Stolyarik Elena@amnumsoc.org to arrange permission to reproduce them in print or electronic form. The rates for digital photography and reproduction rights can be seen at <http://www.amnumsoc.org/photography>.



The History Of The ANS

The Third Decade

ABRIDGED BY OLIVER D. HOOVER

FROM HOWARD ADELSON'S HISTORY OF THE ANS

The last installment of this series saw the early struggles and triumphs of the ANS, then known at the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. Following a period of virtual dissolution in the early 1870s the Society resurrected itself, thanks in large part to the strong leadership of Charles E. Anthon, and began to grow steadily over the remainder of the decade. In its third decade of existence, the ANS would gain greater public notoriety and take the first steps towards becoming an important scholarly institution.

Philadelphia and Washington

By the late 19th century, it had become customary for the United States Mint to sell coins to incorporated numismatic societies for the value of the metal. However, in 1878 the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, James Pollack, refused to recognize this hallowed privilege. Furthermore, he permitted irregular issues to enter into circulation and refused to provide pattern pieces to numismatic organizations.

Determined to restore the old order of business at the Philadelphia Mint, the Executive Committee of the ANS appointed Isaac Francis Wood, the Society's Librarian, to cement an alliance proposed by the Boston

Numismatic Society and the Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia in order to present a united front in the struggle against the perceived unjust Mint practices. On March 1, 1879, Pollack resigned his position and was replaced by Colonel A. Loudon Snowden, who acceded to the demands of the numismatic societies. In 1880-81, the Mint even adopted the Society's recommended procedures for the sale of assay medals and metric coin sets. The triumph of the American Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was complete.

As 1880 began, events in Washington also seemed poised to benefit antiquarian institutions, such as the ANS. On January 14 of that year, a bill was introduced that would allow for the import of classical antiquities into the United States free from duty. However, just as it appeared that the bill would be passed, Senator Kirkwood of Iowa amended it to include salt for curing fish, thereby securing its defeat. In response to this disturbing development, the Society forwarded a resolution in favor of the bill to both houses of Congress. Gaston L. Feuardent, a prominent and respected member of the ANS was so incensed by the emendation that he personally

went to Washington to fight for the passage of the bill. Unfortunately, this foray into the political arena was not as successful as the earlier lobbying for changes in Philadelphia Mint policy and the bill ultimately died. Taxes would continue to be levied on the importation of antiquities.

Cleopatra's Needle

On January 22, 1881, New York City joined Rome, London, Paris, and Istanbul in the elite club of foreign cities owning Egyptian obelisks. Thankful to the United States and Commander Henry H. Goringe for their assistance in the construction of the Suez Canal, Khedive Ismail of Egypt donated the 193-ton obelisk of

Tuthmosis III that now stands in Central Park.

The impending arrival of the monument (affectionately known as "Cleopatra's Needle") generated a great deal of excitement

in the city and prompted the ANS to strike a commemorative medal designed by Charles Osborne and Gaston L. Feuardent.

Henry Goringe, who was responsi-



ble for transporting the obelisk to New York, was also made a member of the Society at this time. Thanks to the friendly relationship between the Commander and the ANS, the entire membership was specially invited to attend the ceremonies at the erection of Cleopatra's Needle.

Because of the Society's prominence in these celebrations, there was little need to deliberate when the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York received word on January 17, 1882, that the Society wished to co-operate in commemorating a statue of George Washington proposed to be erected in front of the U.S. Sub-Treasury on Wall Street. To this end, the Society produced an attractive medal depicting the statue on the obverse and bearing an inscription with the seals of the Chamber of Commerce, the City of New York, and the ANS on the reverse. It was released in 1883 to coincide with the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of New York during the War of Independence.

The Cesnola Affair

The five-year period between 1880 and 1885 was perhaps one of the most turbulent times that the ANS had yet seen, thanks to the scholarly conflict between its own Gaston Feuardent, and General Luigi Palma di Cesnola, the first Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, over the authenticity of the Museum's Cypriot collection. Cesnola had previously been the United States Consul to Cyprus and undertook numerous excavations in that country until he returned to the United States in 1877. He became a celebrity for the sale of the 40,000 artifacts uncovered in his excavations to the Metropolitan Museum of Art between 1873 and 1876, and for his publication of *Cyprus, Its Ancient Cities, Tombs and Temples* in 1878.

At the time of the sale and the publication, there was no sign of possible trouble between the Met and the ANS. Indeed, both Feuardent and Wood had assisted the Met in finalizing the purchase of the several parts

of the Cypriot collection from Cesnola. Unfortunately, once the initial euphoria of bringing the collection to New York wore off and Feuardent began to seriously study some of the pieces, he discovered that a number of the sculptural works had been modified and that Cesnola's remarks concerning findspots were contradictory.

In the August 1880 issue of *Art Amateur*, Feuardent aired his concerns about the authenticity of the collection and suggested that a hoax had been perpetrated on the scholarly community at large and on the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum in particular. Cesnola responded to the charges by publicly accusing Feuardent of dishonesty. Public opinion concerning the authenticity of the collection became sharply divided as Feuardent and Cesnola argued their positions back and forth in the pages of the art journals and the *New York Times*, but in 1881 the latter appeared to be vindicated when the Trustees reported that they "had always known the falsehood of the published [Feuardent's] charges." The art critic, Clarence Cook, and Feuardent, who published a series of cards illustrating the sequence of changes made to several pieces, soon attacked this position.

The increasing violence of the controversy and the impugning of Feuardent's character by no less a figure than the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art caused the leadership of the Society to investigate his background. They feared



General Luigi Palma di Cesnola

that if Feuardent was shown to be a man of poor moral fiber, it might reflect badly on the rest of the membership. However, after enquiries to the British Museum resulted in ringing endorsements from C.T. Newton and Reginald Stuart Poole, the ANS threw its full support behind Feuardent's crusade. Feuardent pressed a libel suit against Cesnola in court, but unfortunately, the jury failed to reach a verdict, bringing the case to an unsatisfactory conclusion. The Trustees interpreted the inconclusiveness of the trial as a victory, and the ANS responded by publishing in the *New York Times* a resolution defending Feuardent on March 6, 1884. This action was followed by the election of William J. Stillman as a resident member of the Society on January 20, 1885. His skills as an artist, journalist, and diplomat, were immediately put to work in the efforts to expose the Cypriot collection. Later in the year, he published the thirty-nine-page Report of W.J. Stillman on the Cesnola Collection as a closely argued indictment of the collection and a vindication of Feuardent.

Despite all of the controversy surrounding the Cypriot collection, in the end neither party in the dispute emerged as a clear victor. However, the conflict benefited the ANS by placing it more squarely in the public eye and showing it as an organization of solid enough stature to take a firm position against an eminent scholarly institution.

The Development of the Collections

Thanks in part to ever increasing public exposure; the library and numismatic collections of the ANS continued to expand during the course of its third decade of existence. In 1879, the library boasted 1,993 unbound pamphlets and serials, as well as 271 bound volumes, some of which were quite costly to obtain. The Society's copy of Loubat's *Medallic History of the United States*, an expensive volume at the time, was purchased through member subscrip-

tion

In 1884, the numismatic collection was unexpectedly enlarged as a result of the Society's display of electrotype copies at the International Electrical Exhibition in Philadelphia. By coincidence, Ready and Son, the electrotypists for the British Museum, were also in attendance, exhibiting a large sample of their work. The British Museum electrotypes made a great impression on Carlos Carranza, the Consul-General of the Argentine

City of New York, the Cooper Institute, and the Boston Art Club. Many of these electrotype copies can still be found in the ANS cabinet.

The somewhat eclectic archaeological collection of the ANS also grew in this period, largely thanks to private donations. Among the more remarkable items that were added to the collection were a framed Broadside Proclamation (1704) of Queen Anne concerning foreign exchange rates in the British colonial possessions in America, and a stone axe given by the Hawaiian king, Kalakaua, to General Charles E. Furlong. On one occasion, the Death Warrant (1649) of the English monarch, Charles I, was also offered to the Society. The gift of a copy of the Lord's Prayer handwritten in ninety-four languages was rejected as more of a curiosity than a proper addition to the Society's holdings.

The End of an Era

After leading the Society through the hard times of the early 1870s to the successes of the early 1880s, its president for more than a decade, Charles E. Anthon, died on June 7, 1883. The loss of this gifted leader, who had contributed much to the development of the ANS as a mature and respected organization,

came as a great blow to its members.

In recognition of Anthon's services, a committee was formed for the pur-

pose of issuing a commemorative medal. The committee solicited design submissions and proposals came from several well-known die engravers. Even Charles E. Barber, the Engraver of the U.S. Mint, with the backing of A. Loudon Snowden, offered a bid to prepare the dies for the medal. However, on May 9, 1884, the contract was given to Madame



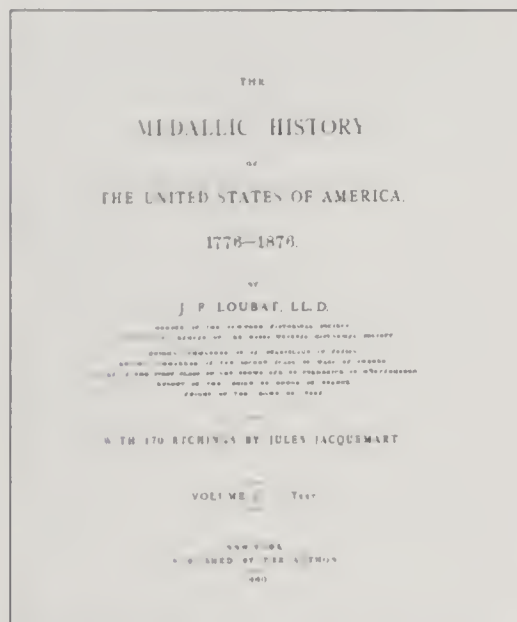
Madame Lea Ahlborn, the artist of the Anthon Medal.

Lea Ahlborn of the Swedish Mint. Her design employed a left facing undraped bust of Charles Anthon on the obverse surrounded by the inscription CHARLES E D W A R D ANTHON, LL.D. and a beaded circle. On the reverse appeared the inscription BORN IN NEW YORK CITY DEC. 6, 1822. DIED AT BREMEN JUNE 7, 1883, surrounded by a wreath composed of oak and laurel branches. Around this was inscribed PRESIDENT AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 1869-1883 all within a beaded circle.

The members of the Society, as well as Anthon's colleagues at the City College of New York, showed great interest in the medal and easily paid for its production through subscriptions that managed to raise \$250,00



Charles E. Anthon



One of the drawings from Loubat's Medallial History of the United States.

Republic in New York, who regretted that they were to be returned to Britain at the end of the Exhibition. To avoid the loss of these electrotypes to North American students of numismatics, Carranza purchased the entire exhibit and presented it to the Society, with the proviso that the copies should be loaned out to schools and art groups. The electrotypes were gratefully received and spent the greater part of 1884 and early 1885 on display at the Lotus Club, the Union League, New York Normal College, the College of the



City College of New York

for the project. Since Ahlborn had offered to cut the dies for \$200.00, the medal was guaranteed to be successful. In March of 1885, twelve

impressions in silver and sixty-six in bronze were forwarded to the ANS for sale, with the latter selling for \$5.00. Once the dies had produced a total of eighty-five bronze and fifteen silver medals they were canceled and placed in the cabinets of the Society.

By 1886 all one hundred of the Anthon memorial medals had been sold, a sign of the high esteem in which the deceased president was held by ANS members and a fitting close to the third decade of the Society's existence.

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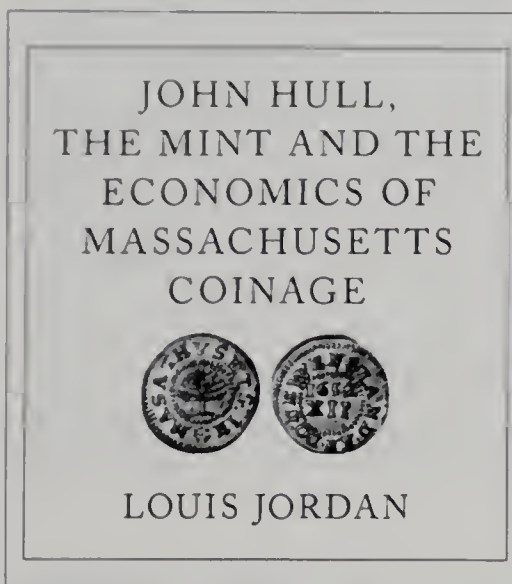
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Louis Jordan. *John Hull, the Mint and the Economics of Massachusetts Coinage*. No place: C 4 Publications, the Colonial Coin Collectors Club, distributed by University Press of New England, 2002. XX plus 348 pp., illus., 52 figs. (b/w engravings and photographs). ISBN 1-58465-292-6.

Students of early American social and economic history, and collectors



of the related coinages, will welcome this important new work by Louis Jordan, Director of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections at the University of Notre Dame. He is the author of the University's internet web sites "Coins of Colonial and Early America," "Colonial currency" and "Washington tokens." Jordan has also published before on the Boston mint, and on the Nova Constellatio coppers.

Following a brief forward by editor Philip L. Mossman and introduction by Michael Hodder, the author's six-page preface explains the book's development as an exercise in chronology and content. The contents are arranged in five parts followed by two appendices, the figures with their extensive captions, a post-script on a recently discovered "Willow" Tree shilling overstruck on a New England piece, a ten-page bibliography of works cited and an index.

Part One (Chapters 1 and 2). "John Hull and the Massachusetts Mint," is

essentially biographical; of value, it establishes the identity between Hull's shop and the minting establishment. It analyzes all that is known concerning Hull, the mint's founder and principal operator, and his partner Robert Sanderson, who may have had a larger part in the actual coining. Part Two (Chapter 3), "The Massachusetts Mint and British Politics," proposes a realistic revisionist perspective in place of the traditional anti-British colonialist view that has colored interpretation. Part Three (Chapters 4 through 6), "The Economics of Massachusetts Silver Coinage," discusses Hull's seignorage, the weights, wastage and wastage allowance, and the relative value and fineness of the Boston and London mint coinages.

Part Four, "Production Issues," comprises seven chapters and 74 pages—by far the most extensive section of the work. Chapter 7 covers minting procedures, drawing heavily upon contemporary and near contemporary sources for analogies, among these Lazarus Ercker's (1574) *Beschreibung aller fuernemsten mineralischen Erst- und Bergwercks Arten* in its several and various editions and translations (incorrectly and clumsily cited in some instances). Jordan draws rather heavily in this section upon Denis R. Cooper's *The Art and Craft of Coinmaking, a History of Minting Technology* (1988), and repeats Cooper's misidentification of a Spanish 1682 *cinquentín* (p. 87; Cooper, p. 61-71). Again drawing upon Cooper, Jordan introduces the curious anomaly of relocating the great old imperial mint city of Kremnica into the Czech Republic (history changes things, particularly geo-political units; this is probably just an infelicitous redaction from Cooper's passing reference to Czechoslovakia)—doubtless a surprise for its present-day Slovak residents!

Jordan accepts Richard Doty's thesis (offered in "Making Money in Early Massachusetts," *Money of Pre-Federal America*, Proceedings of the Coinage of the Americas Conference, No. 7, New York: American Numismatic Society, 1992) that the Willow, Oak and large-sized Pine Tree shilling series of coins, as well as the fractional issues, were minted by means of a lever-controlled "rock-er" or "sway" press and the later, Pine Tree shilling series by means of a balancier, or screw press. Along with similar observations by Michael Hodder, this breakthrough has assisted our understanding of fabric and appearance of the Boston Mint issues. One still wonders, however, about the possibility of coins having been hand-hammered, as was the case for standard contemporary Tower mint issues of London until 1663.

The author has succeeded with a number of clever and rewarding approaches toward the evidence. We are fortunate that Hull's ledger books for the years 1671-6, 1677-8 and 1679-80 have survived, since they have enabled Jordan to undertake thoughtful detective work analyzing the processing of Hull's silver consignments in terms of their volume and turnaround time. By calculating backlogging intervals and periods of productivity, he has been able to estimate the Boston mint's output over time, and postulate some of its procedures. For example, he has determined that Hull and Sanderson seem to have attempted, as far as possible, to conduct their melts in 25-pound troy increments, normally one or two in a single day.

Working out annual productivity on the basis of necessary full-capacity days (in relation to the actual recorded amounts of the silver consignments and the practice of breaking them down into installments), Jordan has been able to demonstrate the

order of magnitude of the minting for those years for which the ledgers have survived: 1671, for example, yields a shilling face-value production of 4937 pieces; 1673 yields 1776 pieces; and 1677 yields 26,668. The total quantity of minted sterling silver, in troy ounces during the years of the surviving ledgers, comes to 11,161.925; the number of shilling face-value equivalents (that is to say, including an appropriate allowance for the fractional pieces) in coinage, 74,777. This figure would have been broken down, obviously, into some allocation by denomination: for example, it could have yielded a total of 54,777 shillings, 30,000 sixpences and 20,000 threepences. No information on actual coinage output is known, hence the significance of Jordan's modeling techniques.

Part Five of the book, "The Eight Reales and its Value in Britain and Massachusetts Bay," places the British, Spanish and American coinages into their international economic and commercial context. Somewhat surprisingly, it does not fully address the crisis which occurred at the great Potosí mint—source of much of the 17th century's silver supply—just several years before the Massachusetts experiment. I would suspect the Potosí scandal, involving the adulteration of silver alloy, may have had serious repercussions in Boston.

The first appendix consists of a "Transcription and commentary of the Shop Account, 1671-1680" taken directly from John Hull's ledgers. The second appendix marshals "A Chronological Listing of Documents and Events Relating to the Massachusetts Mint"—the original meat and approach of the project which developed into this book. The "figures" are mostly of coins from the great sale of the Hain Family Collection, by Stacks (January 15, 2002), but also feature some repro-

ductions from Cooper, maps and a few additional relevant coins. This section includes a valuable concordance for the applicable years' dates of the British/Julian calendar. Another attractive segment of "figures" consists of reduced-size photographic reproductions of pages from John Hull's original ledgers. For most readers, it probably would have been helpful to have the various figures placed at their respective relative positions within the body of the work.

Some scholars may wince at, and have their confidence eroded by, this work's shortcomings, unfortunately. It deserved to have been undertaken and published by a serious academic press, but has come out inadvertently, perhaps due to haste to have it appear at the time of the 350th anniversary

of the establishment of the Boston mint. It is replete with typological and syntactical errors and stylistic problems (like "sometime between the time John was around the age [sic] of 18 and 21..."). Its text includes common modernisms such as the use of "their" as a singular possessive pronoun and misuse of the verb "impact;" further problems are found in disagreement between subjects and verbs, missing words, missing letters, inconsistent punctuation and other such minor points. As a further observation, one cannot help wondering why there would be a failure in simply alphabetizing the bibliography. These vagaries taken as a whole are regrettably noticeable and disconcerting. They are forms of carelessness which tend to undermine what I believe nevertheless to be the

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real value and authority of this work. We may lament that the publishers didn't take a somewhat longer view of its technical aspects, since this is definitely a handsome and interesting book, printed on archival quality paper. It will surely be consulted by all those with an interest in its subject area for years to come.

—Robert Wilson Hoge

David R. Sear. *Roman Coins and their Values. Volume II.* London: Spink, 2002. 696 pp., b/w illus. Hb. ISBN 1-902040-45-7. £65.00/\$95.00.

The much anticipated second volume of *Roman Coins and their*

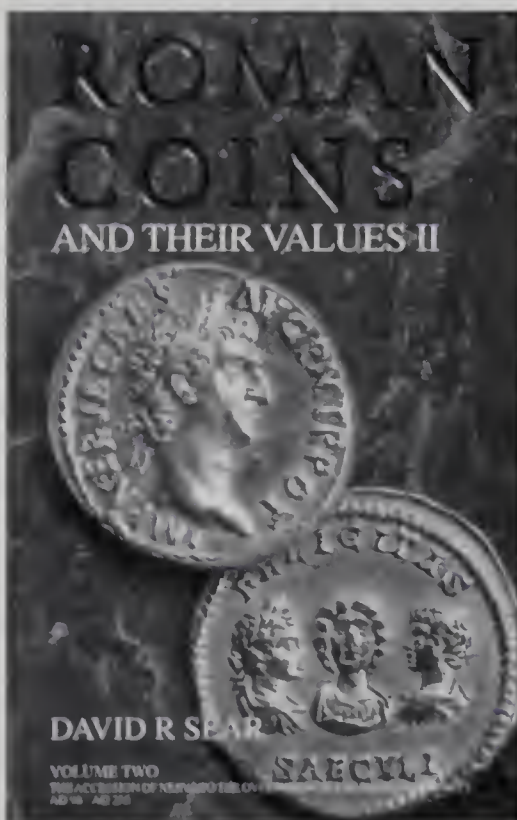
plunging into the main catalogue, Sear offers several introductory sections to provide an overview of such topics as the evolution of Roman coin denominations (pp. 17-26), the various themes of reverse types (pp. 26-64), and the development of the imperial mint system (pp. 65-68). A glossary, much improved and expanded over that which appeared in the Fourth Edition (1988), a guide to imperial mintmarks, and a table of chronological criteria for dating Roman coins are also included. With the exception of the latter, which only deals with the period from AD 96 to AD 235, all of the introductory material is identical to that of the first volume. Although much of the introduction is clearly derived from the text of the Fourth Edition, the author has now fleshed-out what was once a somewhat skeletal text. For example, rather than stating the bald facts, as they are known, concerning the development of the denominations, Sear also includes additional insights gleaned from recent studies, such as the view that Julian the Apostate's AE 1 issues were actually intended as an attempt to restore the Diocletianic follis (p. 24).

In addition to expanding the text, the author has also expanded the number and quality of photographs used in the introduction and throughout the catalogue. These are particularly helpful in the section describing allegorical personifications (pp. 37-42). A coin image now depicts almost every personification listed. Several of the line drawings used for illustrative purposes in the Fourth Edition have also been replaced by photographs, such as that of the stunning solidus of Crispus Caesar on p. 29 and the siliqua of Constantius II on p. 48. Nevertheless, a number of old and new line drawings still appear as illustrations for reasons that are somewhat unclear. For example, it is hard to know why a line drawing of

an as of Antoninus Pius (p. 55) used to illustrate the Great Sow as a reverse type is preferred in this section to the excellent photograph of the same coin that appears in the catalogue under no. 4302. Similarly, if it was not possible to find a stellar example of the same emperor's sestertius (no. 4224) depicting Aeneas for the illustration on p. 62, surely an attractive Caesarean denarius such as the one depicted under *RCVM* I, no. 1402, would have made an excellent replacement.

Despite the upgraded version of the introduction to Roman reverse types; an error has been carried over from previous editions of *RCV* into the description of the personification of Virtus. According to the text on p. 42, Virtus is normally depicted as an armed and armored male figure. However, in sculptural and numismatic depictions from the high Imperial period this personification is far more frequently shown as a helmeted and armed Amazonian woman with bared breast. All of these iconographical features are actually present in the image of Virtus that appears on the Hadrianic sestertius (no. 3652) used for the *RCVM* illustration.

The format of the catalogue will still be familiar to users of the Fourth Edition although all the coins have been renumbered and additional historical information, as well as many new coins, have been added. However, the short listings of Roman provincial coins that used to appear after the coins from the imperial mints have been dropped, as well as the listing for Galerius Antoninus (formerly no. 1375), the son of Antoninus Pius who was commemorated on coins only in the Greek East. The one exception is the cistophori of Asia Minor, which continue to appear in the catalogue immediately after gold issues. The decision to eliminate the provincial coins was proba-



Values, Millennium Edition (RCVM hereafter), dealing with the imperial coins issued from the accession of Nerva (AD 96) to the fall of the Severan dynasty (AD 235), is a worthy companion to the first volume (Republic to the end of the Flavians), that appeared two years ago. Sear has continued to maintain the high level of quality in text, catalogue, and illustration that he established in the first volume and causes us to look forward to the concluding third volume, projected for release in 2004.

As in the first volume, before

bly wise, since the listings were often far too brief and lacking in illustrations to be much help in identifying issues from such a complex series. The author now advises readers to use his *Greek Imperial Coins and their Values* (London, 1982) as well as the volumes in the *Roman Provincial Coinage* series to identify the coins issued in the provinces of the Roman Empire. In place of general provincial listings, Sear now treats his readers to sections devoted to the issues of Roman Alexandria. Although normally catalogued as a provincial coinage, the inclusion of the Alexandrian series alongside the regular Roman coinage is quite complementary and makes sense when we consider that Egypt was not only an imperial province, like Spain, Gaul, and Syria, but also the personal property of the emperor. Just as the Roman coins, the Alexandrian pieces are thoroughly described with reference to major catalogues, most notably Dattari, Milne, BMC, and Cologne. It is somewhat unfortunate that at the time of writing, Keith Emmett's *Alexandrian Coins* (Lodi, WI, 2001) was not yet available to the author (see *ANS Magazine* 2 [Summer 2002], pp. 50-53 for its review), since its combined cataloguing system is now used in many North American sale catalogues.

Coverage of most emperors in this volume of *RCVM* has increased by about twenty-five to thirty percent, which will no doubt please those interested in the coinages of the so-called Adoptive Emperors and the Severan dynasty. The historical introductions are much more detailed than those in the Fourth Edition and now also include minor members of the imperial family, including Matidia, the mother-in-law of Trajan, and Didia Clara, the daughter of Didius Julianus, emperor for 66 days in AD 193. Coins with special historical importance, such as the sester-

tius of Nerva (no. 3044) proclaiming an end to abuses in the collection of the Jewish tax, or the aureus of Caracalla (no. 6715) alluding to the emperor's violent restoration of order in Alexandria in AD 215 are indicated by explanatory text within the body of the catalogue. Each coin is also identified as to year and mint of issue whenever such data is available. In addition to increasing the information included in each catalogue entry, Sear has also taken the helpful step of segregating a number of exceptional imperial series from the main catalogue. Thus, the copper quadrantes produced for use at the imperial mines under Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, the 'restored' coinages of Nerva, Trajan, and Marcus Aurelius, and the dynastic coin series of Septimius Severus all appear under their own headings. Similar treatment might also have been worthwhile for the popular Alexandrian series issued under Antoninus Pius, which depict the labours of Heracles and the signs of the Zodiac.

It almost goes without saying that many readers will also be interested in the second volume of *RCVM* for the updated values for each listed coin type. Whereas in the Fourth Edition values were only assigned for precious metal coins in Good Very Fine (gVF) condition and base metal pieces in Very Fine (VF) condition, several states of preservation are now addressed. Silver and gold are valued for both VF and Extra Fine (EF) conditions, while brass, bronze, and copper pieces receive values for Fine (F), VF and EF conditions. Of course, what these grades and the prices associated with them mean in real terms is extremely difficult to say, since scientific grading criteria, such as those currently used for United States coins, is non-existent for ancient coins. When we compare the prices assigned by another popular

value guide, David Vagi, *Coinage and History of the Roman Empire* (Sidney, OH, 1999), to those that appear in the present volume of *RCVM* a number of discrepancies appear that should serve to underline the tenuous nature of the prices given in any value guide. Although Vagi and Sear are generally close in their assessment of values for precious metal coins, they often disagree where base metal issues are concerned. Sear provides values for brass, bronze and copper coins in EF condition, yet Vagi asserts that this condition is so rare for these coins that he only values them for the lesser grade of Choice Very Fine (ChVF). However, it is not infrequent for Sear to provide a price for a base metal coin in EF condition that is equal to or lower than the value given by Vagi for ChVF. A good example is *RCVM* 6472, a well-known P M TR P XVI COS III P P S C as (*RIC* 786a) of Septimius Severus, which Sear values at \$2,500 in EF, but which Vagi (no. 1768) prices at \$3,000-5,000 for ChVF. This sort of discrepancy may lead the reader to wonder whether the *RCVM* value is overly conservative, whether Vagi's ChVF should be considered roughly equivalent to Sear's EF, or whether there is some other unknown reason for the difference. As Sear and Vagi are both well respected and experienced professional numismatists specializing in ancient coins, it becomes very difficult to decide which value should be preferred. At the end of the day, it is probably wisest to use the values in *RCVM* and Vagi with caution and spend more time researching the hard evidence of final prices in sale catalogues.

While *RCVM* builds on the solid foundation laid by previous editions of *RCV* and is certainly a worthy successor to the Fourth Edition, one suspects that its new grand scope is intended to target a different audience

than earlier versions. Previously, *RCV* had been the uncontested popular introduction to Roman coins, serving both the individual interested in aurei and high quality *sestertii*, as well as those with a fondness for low-end Constantinian bronzes. However, because of the vastly expanded coverage in the three-volume Millennium Edition the cost of owning a complete and up-to-date copy of *RCV* has now essentially tripled. Thus, we fear that the cost may put the complete set of *RCVM* out of the reach of many enthusiasts of lower value coins, although individuals may wish to purchase only the volume that includes the area of Roman coinage that interests them. This would be unfortunate, in the opinion of the present reviewer, because one of the strengths of earlier editions of *RCV* was that all periods of Roman coinage were easily available in one place. Although one might specialize in a narrow period, or a single emperor, it was not possible to avoid learning something about the coins of other emperors, described elsewhere in the book. The wide ranging, yet compact, survey of Roman coins provided by earlier editions was part of what made *RCV* a great introduction to the series and a springboard for diving into the important catalogues of Cohen, *RIC* and *BMCRE*. It served to whet the appetite for something more.

The new *RCVM*, however, is more of a tool for those already familiar with Roman coinage. The high quality of the catalogue allows it to be used as an abridgement of *RIC* and in this regard, *RCVM* also recommends itself to the archaeological community. Many excavation sites cannot afford the full run of *RIC* for the dig house library and therefore focus is placed on acquiring the volumes that contain the material most likely to appear in the course of digging. *RCVM* would make a useful and

comparatively inexpensive reference for filling in the gaps in such partial *RIC* libraries. Nevertheless, whether it is viewed as part of a useful reference in its own right or as a distilled version of *RIC* with additional coverage of the Alexandrian material, the second volume of *RCVM* can rightfully stand next to its predecessor. All that remains now is to find space on the shelf for volume three.

— Oliver D. Hoover

Slobodan Srećković. *Orhan Gazi-Murad II (699-848 AH)*. Belgrade, 1999. 190 pp., illus., 18 b/w pls. Pb. \$65.00. ISBN 86-902045-1-2.

Slobodan Srećković. *Akches (Volume Two): Mehmed II Fatih-Selim I Yavuz (848-926 AH)*. Belgrade, 2000. 186 pp., illus., 22 b/w pls. Pb. \$50.00. ISBN 86-902045-2-0.

Distributed in North America by Tom Clark, Box 290145, Davie, FL, 33329-0145.

In 1987, Slobodan Srećković (S. hereafter), a long-time collector and student of Ottoman coinage, pub-



lished his first numismatic book, *Osmanlijski novac kovan na tlu Jugoslavije* (Belgrade, 1987), dedicated to the Ottoman coins issued in the environs of FSR Yugoslavia. The success of this work, along with the author's strong desire to expand

interest in Ottoman numismatics and to help save its study from the obscurity that has occasionally threatened to overwhelm it in the past, has led to the creation of the two present volumes (*Akches* 1, p. 6). They represent the first part of a projected five-volume catalogue that will chart the development and decline of the silver akche coin (roughly equivalent to the medieval European denier) from the origins of Ottoman coinage under Orhan Gazi (724-763 AH/AD 1324-1362) to the reign of Mehmed III (1003-1012 AH/AD 1595-1603). Despite the starting date of 699 AH on the cover of *Akches* 1 and the erroneous replacement of Orhan with his father, Osman Gazi, on the frontispiece, S. follows the convincing views of D. Schnadelbach and does not recognize the famous "Osman akche" in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum as a true issue of the Ottoman founder (*Akches* 1, pp. 11-13).

The arrangement of the material and type numbering system follows that of the author's first book. Each ruler (including both recognized Sultans and usurpers) receives his own chapter, beginning with a history of the reign and commentary on the development of the types. The occasional problems with English grammar, which appear with greater frequency in *Akches* 2, are not overly serious and may perhaps be forgiven when we consider that English is not the author's native language. A nice aesthetic touch in the historical introductions is the inclusion of royal portraits, most of which are taken from paintings by European artists.

Throughout both volumes S. frequently touches on two important themes in his discussion of Ottoman typology for akche issues: designs as a tool for legitimating the ruler, and the complex use of marks and ornaments as a preventive measure against illegal coin production within

the Ottoman mint system. We are shown that despite the Ottoman custom of changing types every *hijira* decade political interests also frequently dictated changes or retention of types. During the Fetret (interregnum) period (805-825 AH/AD 1402-1422) brought on by the incursions of Tamerlane into Anatolia, Mehmed I was forced to change the design of his akches at Edirne in order to promote his claims to legitimacy in Rumelia (Ottoman Europe) against those of his brother Mustafa Çelebi (*Akches* 1, p. 110). Conversely, the reverse die that produced posthumous 886 AH/AD 1481 akches in the name of Mehmed II at Bursa was requisitioned by Jem as a sign of legitimacy during his failed bid for the throne against Bayezid II. In the aftermath of Jem's defeat, Bayezid took care to destroy most of his coins, thereby blotting out the numismatic record of the usurper (*Akches* 2, p. 87). Nevertheless, S. is still able to provide a beautiful image of one of Jem's extremely rare akches (*Akches* 2, pl. XI), the star coin depicted in either volume.

The interpretation of the numerous marks and ornaments that appear on the akches of various rulers is very complex and one suspects that there is still much to be learned before they can be said to be fully understood. For example, sometimes the marks and their location seem to be indicators of the issuing mint, such as the three points that can appear on either side of the date on akches of Bayezid I. When they appear on the left they are thought to represent the Edirne mint and when they are on the right, they represent Bursa (*Akches* 1, pp. 39-40). However, at other times, according to the author, symbols, such as the asterisks and shede on coins of Murad II are unrelated to mintmarks, but rather represent an attempt by the Ottoman authorities to prevent counterfeiting (*Akches* 1, p.

152). How this could be the case is not fully explained until the discussion of the new designs for the akches of Mehmed II in 865 AH (*Akches* 2, p. 28). Here S. points out that Ottoman custom required old coins and dies to be collected at the end of every *hijira* decade. The former were melted for reissue and the latter were destroyed. Anyone in the Ottoman mint system illegally producing coins from old dies could be easily discovered, since the old dies would not have the same symbols and inscriptional variants as the new dies issued by the central mint at Edirne. This anti-forgery system reached its height under Mehmed II and Bayezid II. The apparent Ottoman paranoia concerning the mints in the mid 9th/15th century AH/AD makes one wonder whether the marks on coins of Beyezid I, mentioned above, might not actually reflect similar concerns at the beginning of the century. The impressive variety of ornaments (S. counts 56 distinct styles [*Akches* 1, pp. 114-115]) used on the akches of his successor, Mehmed I, and which the author does not associate with different mints (*Akches* 1, p. 110) also give the impression of a possible security feature.

Following the introductory historical and numismatic discussions for each ruler is a set of line drawings and tables designed to provide the numismatist with the most detailed information possible for properly identifying akches. The first table illustrates the different calligraphical forms of the relevant mint names in various periods. This is especially important information to have because it became an Ottoman mint custom to change the coin designs every ten years. If one can identify the mint and match the calligraphy style of a mint name on a coin to one of the models provided by S., it becomes easy to identify the ruler and roughly date that coin.

Line drawings depicting the varieties of obverse and reverse types known for each period of issue appear after the section on mint names. These are also particularly valuable because Ottoman custom and concerns to strictly control the minting process dictated frequent changes in coin design. S. even provides special detail drawings to illustrate the often subtle inscriptional variants of sub-varieties. Recognizing these variants is key to understanding the order of large emissions, like those of Mehmed II and Bayezid II, for which numerous variations in the inscription (particularly in the title Han) were intended as a check against illegal die-cutting. Drawings are also used to focus attention on the different varieties of ornamentation used by the early Sultans, most notably Mehmed I.

The catalogue of coins for each ruler follows the general material on mint name calligraphy and typology, and consists of two main parts: a table indicating the die combinations with references and any special comments about the types, and a detailed listing of each coin with an accompanying line drawing. While this arrangement of the catalogue works, it is unclear to this reviewer why the information in each list and table was not reorganized into a single catalogue table for easier reference. As it stands, the information on die combinations and references that appears in the initial table is needlessly repeated again in the descriptive catalogue. Streamlining the catalogue layout would no doubt enhance its utility.

Greater attention to metrology might also be helpful for future volumes of *Akches*, since the gradual reduction of the denomination's weight is an important feature of its history. In the present volumes, weight data is provided rather haphazardly, which is somewhat surprising since at least some of this infor-

mation must have been available to the author. Particularly unfortunate is the total lack of any weight information for the 69 coins of Bayezid II (*Akches* 2, pp. 107-121), despite the fact that 16 (nos. 5, 7, 8, 12, 17-19, 23-24, 26-27, 31, 33, 35, 40, 46) are from the author's personal collection and should have been easily available for weighing.

The line drawings found throughout each volume of *Akches* are probably one of the most valuable resources that S. supplies to the student of early Ottoman silver coinage. Because akches were often poorly struck on small flans, many of the drawings are actually composites derived from several examples of the same coin showing different features of the design. However, the author has wisely recognized that drawings are no substitute for images of the coins themselves and provides an ample number of photographs to illustrate the coins in the catalogue. The majority of the illustrations are taken from coins in the author's collection, as well as from coins in several other private collections. A number of akches from important early Ottoman hoards (Sofia, Schinetea, and Buzéu hoards), some of which are currently unpublished, also appear in the plates of *Akches* 2. For the most part the photographic plates are of good quality, although some of the images in the first volume are a little too dark.

In addition to the material described above, *Akches* 2 also includes tables listing the types and quantities of coins discovered in hoards for Mehmed II to Selim I. An additional table (pp. 9-10) lists eleven published and eight unpublished akche hoards including coins dating up to 926 AH/AD 1520 along with bibliographical information. While this information is valuable, particularly the unpublished data, the tables should not be considered an exhaustive listing of akche hoards for the period.

The hoards listed are only from the Rumelian side of the Ottoman Empire and primarily from modern Romania. The author's special interest in the latter is underscored by the occasional and somewhat odd use of pages from E. Nicolae's 1997 thesis on Ottoman hoards from Romania for decorative illustrations. A more complete overview of the hoards, including the material from Anatolian Turkey, might have been more helpful. Likewise, it is unfortunate that hoard tables similar to those in volume 2 were not provided for the first volume. We hope that S. will continue to collect and publish the hoard evidence in future volumes of *Akches*.

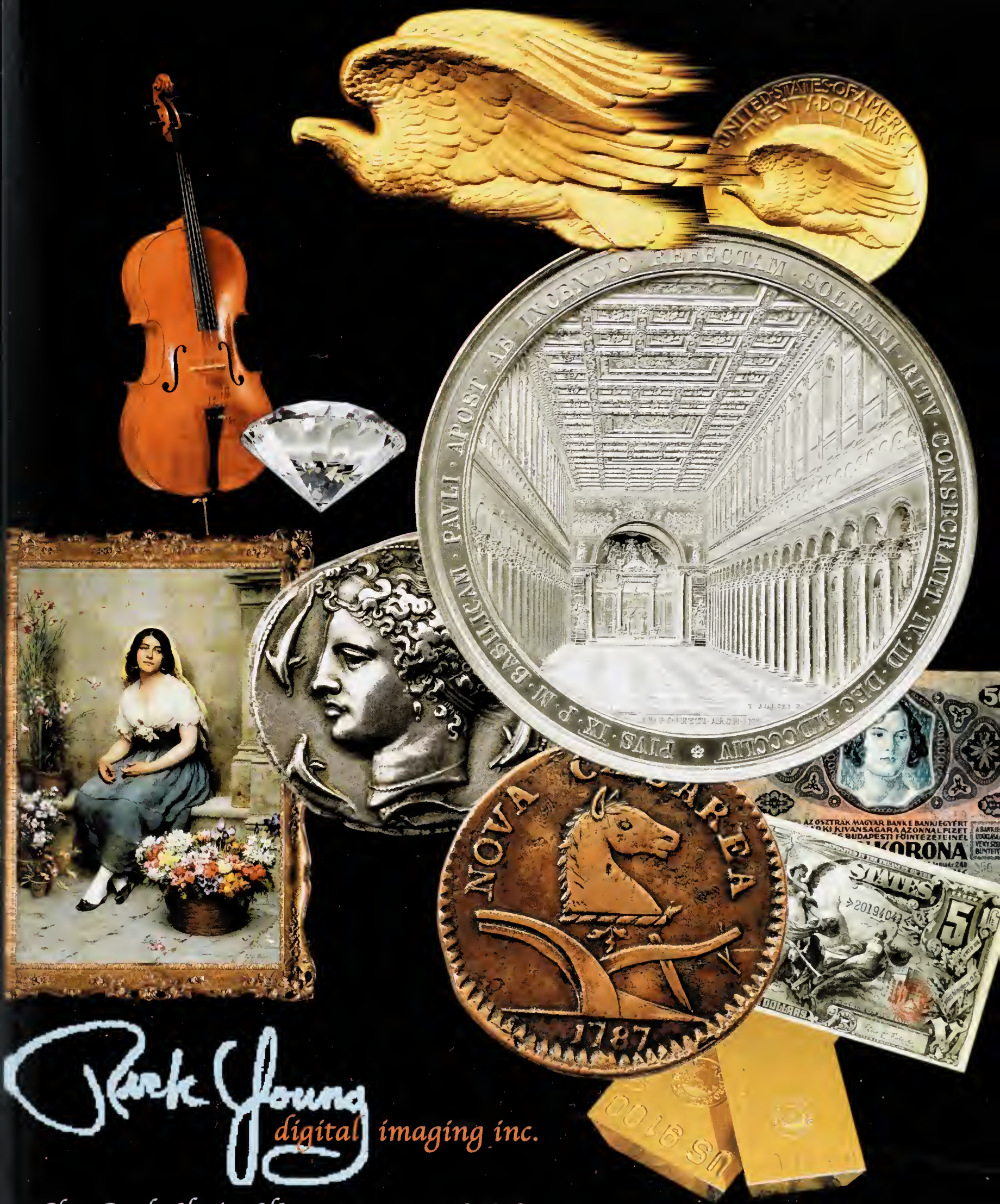
The interest of the *Akches* series will be particularly obvious to North American students of Ottoman coinage who may not have easy access to the various Serbian, Bulgarian and Romanian language materials that the author frequently cites. However, it should also be of great interest to numismatists working at archaeological sites in Turkey or Eastern Europe that have Ottoman occupation levels. At such sites, the Ottoman coins have often received less detailed attention than they probably deserve, in large part because most of the major references are difficult to find, or, if they can be found, they are much too expensive to justify in the budget of the average dig. Now, thanks to S. almost any excavation that involves Ottoman period remains should be able to afford references to identify akches in the field. The detailed line drawings provided to illustrate each known type and variety allow numismatists with little or no knowledge of Arabic to make decent identifications. When used in conjunction with R. Plant, *Arabic Coins and How to Read Them* (London, 1973), the average field numismatist can be considered well armed to deal with most excavated

akches. The present reviewer certainly found the current volumes in the *Akches* series to be useful during summer seasons at Aphrodisias, a Greco-Roman city of southwestern Turkey that had an Ottoman settlement built over it.

We hope that once the series is complete S. may turn his attention to the akche emissions of the Anatolian Beyliks, the autonomous principalities that avoided direct Ottoman domination until the 10th/16th century AH/AD, thereby providing a thorough reference for all akches that will benefit both archaeologists and collectors. Like their Ottoman brethren, the akches of the Beyliks are also frequently found, but often poorly catalogued, at sites in Turkey. In the present volumes the only Beylik issue (*Akches* 1, p. 179, no. 71) to be fully described is a coin of the Germiyan Han, Yakub bin Süleyman, which also bears the name of the Ottoman Sultan, Murad II. S. mentions the Beylik akches of Ishak Bey and Beylerbey Çelebi in the same volume (p. 16) because their dies are believed to have been produced together with those of Orhan Gazi, but unfortunately, neither is pictured.

According to Ottoman tradition, Osman Gazi once dreamed of a plane tree of prodigious strength and with many branches reaching into the sky. The Sufi mystic, Sheikh Edebali, interpreted this dream as a sign that one day Osman would found a vast empire of long endurance. This reviewer hopes that the author's important work studying and publishing the coins scattered at the base of what was once Osman's great tree will continue and gain a wider audience, particularly on this continent, which has never known the touch of either Ottoman root or branch.

—Oliver D. Hoover



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